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MALOJA SURVIVORS LIST IS INCREASED TO 301; 155 MISSING

Fifty Bodies Recovered; Gen. McLeod's Wife Among the Dead

TRAGEDY'S CAUSE

Opinion of London Press Is That German Mine Was Responsible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 29.—It is officially announced that 72 passengers, 92 of the European crew and 137 Lascars were saved and that 49 passengers, 20 of the European crew and 86 Lascars are missing through the sinking of the P. and O. s.s. Maloja.

Fifty bodies from the Maloja are now lying in the mortuary. Several have been identified. Mrs. McLeod, wife of Brigadier-General McLeod, is among the dead.

Two of the liner's boats have been washed ashore.

The evening papers in general express the opinion that the sinking of the Maloja was due to the dropping of German mines.

Fifteen of the crew of the s.s. Denaby have been landed at Marseilles by the steamer Treverbyn, which has arrived from Pondicherry.

BRITAIN ORDERS 1031 U.S. AEROS, BIGGER THAN OURS

Has Already Received 120 That Exceed the One Being Built For American Navy

New York, January 24.—The seaplane being built by the Navy Department in the Washington Navy Yard will not be the largest in the world.

Henry Woodhouse, governor of the Aero Club of America, so declared yesterday.

"More than 120 aeroplanes have been built in this country already that eclipse the one building in Washington," he said. "While the Navy Department is still experimenting with an aeroplane equipped with two engines, Great Britain has already received more than 120 of them built in this country.

"The seaplane building in Washington will not be more than 75 feet in wing spread. It will be equipped with two motors of 140 horse-power each. The Gallodet Company, of Norwich, Conn., is also building a similar machine for the Navy Department.

"In Buffalo, however, the Curtiss Company is building for England an aeroplane equipped with four motors. Each of these engines will be of 250 horse-power. The machine itself will have a wing spread of 135 feet.

"The Navy Department has already in commission eight small aeroplanes. Twelve others have been ordered. As I have said, Great Britain alone has already received 120 larger ones from this country. That is not all. The Curtiss Company has orders from that Government for 1,031 aeroplanes, all of the super-American type.

"It has taken the Navy Department five years to get twenty aeroplanes. The question is, how long will it take to get one thousand, which is needed if the navy is to be in a state of preparedness."

New Line of Steamers For U.S.-Pacific Trade

New York, January 25.—James J. Hill head of the Great Northern Railroad system is particularly keen in having a proper line of steamers established between the Pacific coast and the Orient, and he has consented to act on a committee to develop the new Foreign Trade Corporation's marine ramifications.

This Shipping Committee consists of the following, all directors: W. J. Saunders, James J. Hill, J. P. Grace, John D. Ryan and Robert Dollar.

The corporation already has between 500 and 1,000 large foreign propositions under consideration.

Government Troops Ridding Nachi District of Rebels; To Attack Yungning Shortly

Tsai Ao Personally Commands Revolters; C. M. s.s. Kiangfoo Taking Re-inforcements From Nanking

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 1.—On the recommendation of the Chiangchun of Szechuen, the First Division and the First Mixed Brigade of the Szechuen Army have been converted into the 15th Division, Northern Army. This means that the pay of these troops has been increased to that of the 3rd and 7th Divisions of the Northern Army now operating in Szechuen. This has been done in order to prevent the defection of the Szechuen troops.

The old Kiangsu Division, under General Li Tien-tsai, in Hupeh, is similarly converted into the 9th Division, Northern Army. The new 15th Division will be stationed, for the present, at strategical points around Chengtu.

According to the latest official reports from Szechuen, the Government troops are still engaged in clearing the rebels from the vicinity of Nachi and southward of Tseliutsing, after which the 7th Division, under General Chang Chi-yao, will attack the rebels at Yungning, where the latter are believed to be commanded by Tsai Ao in person.

Heavy rains are still hampering the Government troops in the neighborhood of Nachi and Tsankiang.

Tsanchengyuan Closed

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 1.—The closing of the Tsanchengyuan is formally announced by a mandate, in accordance with article 17 of the Provisional Constitution. It is reported that the new responsible Cabinet, besides the Ministers of the different Boards, will consist of one Secretary of State and two Under Secretaries. Lieutenant-General Aoki is expected to arrive at Peking tomorrow and will stay for five days.

Yuan Shih-ka'i has instructed the Commanders in the south-east, through the Office of the Generalissimo, to strictly control their soldiers so that the trade and population are not disturbed. Offenders against this order should be punished severely.

S.S. Kiangfoo's Mission

The s.s. Kiangfoo of the China Merchants Steamship Company has been ordered to convey a brigade of the northern troops from Nanking to Nanchuen in Kiangsi, and has departed on this mission.

No Run On Government Banks

In The China Press of yesterday there was a report, from Chinese sources, that there had been a run on the Bank of China and Bank of Communications, but that the effect of the run had been reduced to a minimum by the action of exchange shops and Chines banks in continuing to accept the notes of these two banks. We are now informed by the foreign managers of the banks concerned that there has been no run on them.

Piou Ko-min Leads Minor Revolution at Changsha

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Changsha, February 26.—A long expected outbreak finally took place on the night of the 21st instant in this city. Rumors had been rife that the rebels would attempt to declare Changsha independent in order to join hands with the Yunnan Republicans, and the authorities had taken every precaution against the trouble. The city gate, the yamen and other governmental offices were strongly guarded by police and soldiers.

On the night of the outbreak, the Governor's yamen was warned, and additional guards were posted there. The rebels, headed by Piou Ko-min, an old rebel recently arrived in Hunan from Shanghai, assisted by Liu Ta-chong, the Chief of the Third Police Station, made an assault on the yamen, armed with bombs and pistols. They succeeded in entering the first gate, but were repulsed at the second gate by the guards, who fired from inside the yamen.

One house located hard by the front yamen was set on fire by bombs. The rebels were few in number, only some 40 men, while the guards numbered over 200. It was said that 8 rebels were killed and five arrested in the engagement. But how many were killed or wounded on the other side is unknown.

The excitement in the city throughout the whole night was intense. People awakened from their sleep, took the firing to mean

(Continued on Page 2)

Doubled Income Tax Draws London Protest

India and Dominions Join In Call for Immediate Change As Essential to Unity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—At a large and influential meeting in the City, today, at which the Dominions and India were represented, a resolution was passed unanimously that, in the interests of Imperial trade and commerce and the unity of the Empire, it is essential that steps shall be taken by the Government to enable immediate relief to be obtained from double income tax; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer be requested to receive a deputation on the subject and that similar representations shall be made to the Premier of Australia and the Overseas Governments.

HENRY JAMES DEAD

Reuter's Service

London, February 29.—The death is announced of Mr. Henry James, the well-known author.

[Henry James was born in New York, in 1843, the son of a Swedenborgian disciple. He was educated in France, Switzerland and the Harvard Law School. He started his career as a writer in 1866 and was a most prolific contributor to literature.

He had lived in England since 1869 and recently became a naturalised British subject.]

The Weather

Fine and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.2 and the minimum 29.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 61.2 and 33.2.

Kermanshah's Capture Relieves Persia Strain

Anxiety Has Disappeared; Reason Now to Predict More Stable Future

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—Reuter's Agency learns that official telegrams from Persia show that the capture of Kermanshah by the Russians ends a series of operations which have entirely relieved the strain to which the interests of the allies in Persia have been subjected by German intrigue. The previous anxiety has disappeared and there is every reason to predict a more satisfactory and more stable future for Persia.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Mar. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Mar. 7
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Mar. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 4
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar 15

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on February 18, is due at Yokohama on March 4 and here on or about March 12, per s.s. Manila Maru.

The London mail of January 27 is due to arrive here tomorrow morning, March 3. Left Hongkong on February 29, per P. and O. s.s. Novara.

Heroes from Different Parts of United Kingdom

Scotland, Ireland and Wales are represented in this picture of three British heroes who have just received decorations from King George for valiant military service. At the left is Col. Hyslop of a Scottish regiment. In the center is Gen. Lipsett who hails from Ireland and at the right is Col. Lloyd from Wales. The picture was made as the men were leaving Buckingham palace where the King personally bestowed the decorations.

COUNCIL REJECTS PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL HOME

Charity Organization Committee Had Suggested Consolidation Of Relief Work

The Municipal Council refused recently to accept the recommendation of the Charity Organization Committee which urged that an industrial home be built by the city for the benefit of "down-and-outs." In a letter to the committee Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Council, declared that the different consulates were responsible for the care of their respective countrymen and that if such an institution was put up in Shanghai, the result would be that the indigent from all parts of the Far East would swarm to the city to take advantage of it.

The sub-committee which recommended the industrial home was made up of Philip Peebles, W. H. Price, Charles H. Godrey and Mary Wheelock. Their communication to the Council was dated January 18. After four meetings the subcommittee submitted a report which said that the need for such an institution here was imperative, that it would prove the most efficient way of dealing with distress in Shanghai, that the whole of foreign relief could be dealt with by it and that there was reason to believe that the plan would receive the support of the various consuls and of the public.

The estimated cost to the city was $15,000 a year but it was pointed out that the industrial home would take over the Work Shelters for which the Council paid $2,700 last year. These shelters were characterized as absolute failures. The committee's report said:

"The principal cause of this is that so many charitably disposed persons will not do their duty to the community and refuse to assist casual beggars.

"The fundamental idea has been—from the outset—that no destitute foreigner should be able to say that he could not find a bed and be supplied with supper and breakfast in return for a fair amount of work. In order to give him an opportunity of obtaining employment he could be out and about town for some 6 to 8 hours a day.

"In Shanghai there is no necessity for any destitute foreigner to beg for the wherewithal to pay for a night's lodging or even for 7 nights board and lodging. What happens at present is that these men carry on their begging and in 9 out of 10 cases can afford to return to the work shelters in an intoxicated condition."

In reply, Mr. Pearce wrote:

"If the ratepayers were to admit such an unprecedented measure of international philanthropy they would have cause to regret it deeply in the near future.

"The Council's opinion may, in conclusion, be summarised as follows:—

"That it has no duty to undertake the assistance of foreign and some Asiatic paupers by providing indoor relief in the manner proposed. That the lack of Municipal powers control over the recipients of relief makes such provision undesirable. That the cost would be exceedingly heavy, and that to maintain the foreign poor by taxation both of foreigners and Chinese appears hardly equitable, even if permissible under the Land Regulations, while the maintenance of Chinese poor, in addition, would, as the Committee recognises, be impossible. That no sufficient reasons are shown to make it seem probable that the Home would achieve the objects in view."

Owners of s.s. China To Lodge Protest

San Francisco, February 20.—The owners of the steamship China will protest to the British Government against the British converted cruiser, which in Chinese waters today stopped the steamer and arrested 38 Germans. —*Asahi.*

SHANGHAI FINANCE

The local Chinese press reports:—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce met on February 27th and discussed the local money market. The managers of certain banks and native banks attended and decided the following arrangements:—

1.—The bank notes of certain banks (probably the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications) should be negotiated by the native banks and cash be kept by certain native banks in the southern and the northern mart of Shanghai ready to be cashed if desired.

2.—The long term fixed deposits of the two banks should not be paid out for the present and the rest of the deposits may be paid out from time to time as desired by the depositors.

3.—All the banknotes of all the foreign and Chinese banks should be negotiated as usual to facilitate the monetary situation.

4.—The houses which have much silver should not keep back the silver cash so as to maintain the money market.

There are many matters such as the discounts in silver and silver coins to be discussed. Further conferences will take place.

AYLMER WORSTS TURKS BY SURPRISE ASSAULT

Effectively Bombarding Camp At Hannah; Brother Of Enver Pasha Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—An official report of the operations in Mesopotamia states: On the morning of the 22nd, General Aylmer bombarded the enemy's camp on the left bank of the Tigris. The enemy were taken by complete surprise and lost heavily.

Our aeroplanes having obtained some useful information, a small punitive column from Nasriyeh attacked a concentration of hostile forces four miles north. The enemy fled, after suffering severely.

General Aylmer continued his operations on the 23rd, his object being to secure a forward position on the right bank of the Tigris, in order to get a reverse fire on the enemy's position at Hannah. A telegram dated the 26th states that an effective bombardment of the enemy's camp at Hannah is proceeding.

On the 25th, two aeroplanes flew from Basra to General Aylmer. The river is rising and a flood is expected in a few days.

A second disturbance between the Turkish troops and the populace of Nejf, 100 miles south of Bagdad, is reported.

Enver's Brother Slain

General Sir John Maxwell, commanding the British forces in Egypt, reports that the fight on Saturday, at Agagia, ended in a decisive success. Nuri Bey, a brother of the Turkish Minister, Enver Pasha, who was in command of the enemy, was killed and his chief lieutenant, Gaafar, wounded and taken prisoner. The enemy left over 200 killed and wounded on the field.

The enemy held a strong position. General Peytom reports that an attack made by the South African Light Infantry, under Brigadier-General Lukin, was completely successful, while a charge made by the Dorsetshire Yeomanry was brilliant and very effective. It was in this charge that Gaafar was wounded and taken prisoner and Nuri Bey killed. A machine-gun was captured.

The telegraph line between Matruh and Baranui has not been completely restored and so further details are not yet available.

S. TYRONE ELECTS COOTE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—Mr. Coote, the Unionist candidate, has been returned unopposed for South Tyrone.

FRENCH RECAPTURE DOUAUMONT AFTER SANGUINARY FIGHT

Champneuville and Poivre Hill Also Abandoned By Germans

TITANIC STRUGGLE

Joffre's Men in Absolute Frenzy, Premier Tells Parliament

THE CRITICAL POINT

Tide Turns Against Teutons; 'Will Re-attack But With Less Dash'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 28.—In the Lobby of the Chamber, today, M. Briand, the French Premier, gave a graphic description of the recapture of Douaumont. The enemy had advanced to Champneuville and Douaumont and thought they had captured the formidable position at the cost of enormous sacrifices, when suddenly they were swept by the curtain of fire of French artillery and fusilades of machine-guns.

Then a corps which had been held in reserve and was quite fresh took the Germans by surprise. The attack of the enemy was stopped dead. The fighting assumed titanic proportions.

Three times the Germans returned to the attack and three times the heroic French troops, fighting in an absolute frenzy, drove them back, while the French batteries of heavy and light guns ploughed bloody furrows through the enemy's ranks, till, exhausted and mown down, the German lines broke.

French Are Masters of Field

A furious counter offensive by the French came unawares and the Germans abandoned Douaumont, Champneuville and Poivre Hill, while the French resumed the advantage and were masters of the field.

Le Temps says that the battle of Verdun has reached a critical point. "The enemy have ceased to advance and we were attacking at some points on Sunday, when the enemy were forced to give way. It was the day of the French recovery and we are justified in saying that events are taking a turn in our favor. The enemy will re-attack, but not with the same dash."

Paris, February 29.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported:—North of Verdun, the bombardment continued intense, especially on the central sector and towards our right.

No fresh attempt was made against Poivre Hill, but, at dusk, the Germans made several attempts to carry the village of Douaumont. Their efforts broke against the resistance of our troops, who could not be shaken by the most furious assaults.

Surround Douaumont

The situation is unchanged at Fort Douaumont, which remains closely surrounded. Fighting was less furious on the plateaux northward of Vaux.

The Germans were more active in the Woevre. Yesterday evening, the railway station at Eix was taken and re-taken and remains in our possession. All attempts to drive us from Hill 255, south-east of Eix, failed. A German attack, further southward, against Manneulles, failed completely.

Our artillery is energetically coping with the enemy's bombardment along the entire front as a whole. We bombarded several enemy cantonments in the Vosges and also the German organisations facing Steenstraete.

A German *coup-de-main* succeeded in penetrating into some elements of our advanced trench and support trench at Navarin Farm, in the Champagne.

The communique in the evening reported: North of Verdun, the opposing artillery were still very active, except west of the Meuse, where the enemy bombardment somewhat slackened.

Capture German Redoubt

The Germans, during the day, attempted several partial attacks, which were repulsed by our fire and by

counter attacks. Our troops, west of Fort Douaumont, engaged in hand-to-hand fighting, dislodging the enemy from a small redoubt which they had occupied.

Two attacks at Fresnes, in Woevre, completely failed. Our artillery was very active in Lorraine. We shelled the enemy's roads in the Argonnes.

London, February 28.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Last night, we repulsed a small attack south-east of Albert. During the night, the enemy sprang a mine south of La Bassee Canal, doing some damage to our trenches.

Today, there was some artillery activity about Aubers and the Ypres-Commines canal.

London, February 28.—The bombardments along the entire western front show the vastness of the German offensive designs. The small thrust in the Champagne may be followed by others.

The official communique issued in Berlin claims a gain on a front of 1,600 yards at Navarin and the capture of 1,000 prisoners, nine machine-guns and one mortar.

Germans Declare 17,000 Prisoners, 78 Guns Taken

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, February 29.—Western theater.—Increased artillery activity continues at many places of the front.

East of the Meuse, the Germans stormed the small armored fortifications close to the north-west of the village of Douaumont. The attempts of the enemy to deliver fresh attacks in this district were already frustrated when begun.

In the Woevre Plain, the Germans crossed the line Dieppe, Abaucourt and Bonzee and cleaned the large forest district north-east of Watronville and Hardoumont. They also stormed Manneulles and Champion.

Up to last night there were counted: 228 officers and 16,575 men, unwounded prisoners; 78 cannon, among which are many heavy ones of the most modern type and 36 machine-guns captured. The other war materials captured can not yet be counted.

Near the ranger's house of Thiaville, north-east of Badonviller, the Germans attacked and conquered an advanced part of the French position, taking a large number of prisoners.

Berlin, February 28.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:—The correspondents at the front are giving details as to how the Germans stormed the barren ridge between Consenvoye and Brabant. At 8 o'clock in the morning of February 21, the German artillery began to shell the enemy's positions. At 5 p.m., the German infantry advanced in the central part of the German position towards the forest of Haumont.

At 8 p.m., the French position was in the hands of the Germans. On February 22, the Germans proceeded in the same way. The infantry again, at 5 p.m., stormed the village of Haumont, which, half-an-hour later, was in German hands. The engagement was continued during the night.

French Desired Surrender

Suddenly, a soldier came crawling out of the firing line, saying that a French captain wanted to surrender, but was unable to do so, on account of the firing. Consequently, the German artillery somewhat altered the direction of their fire, whereupon the French detachment surrendered, followed by others.

On February 23, the Germans had taken Brabant and the surrounding positions, also the ravine between Haumont and Samogneux, the village of Samogneux and the forest of Herbebois. On February 24, the Germans took the height 344, east of Samogneux, which had been the enemy's strongest *point d'appui*. At sunset the Germans took Cotelettes Hill.

All reports agree that the discipline, energy and storming vehemence of the Germans was incomparable and that their losses are comparatively light. It is further reported that the fortress of Douaumont has been shattered to pieces since Thursday. Four shells of the big German guns were fired against it, each shell hitting its aim.

Besides Douaumont, another fort nearby has been blown up by a single shell, which pierced all floors of the fort, till it reached the ammunition depot exactly as was the case in Fort Loncin of Liege. Apparently the telephone communications of the French artillery observers had been interrupted by the Germans, as the artillery of the fortress of Verdun was silent during the most important moments.

French prisoners said that the effect of the bombardment was indescribably terrible and that nobody was able to stand it for a long time. The prisoners were glad of having escaped from this hell.

NAVY Y.M.C.A. MAKES GOOD PROGRESS HERE

Average of 18 Beds Occupied Per Night; and 90 Meals Served Daily

On Tuesday evening was held the quarterly meeting of the Committee of Management of the Navy Young Men's Christian Association. The reports presented were most gratifying, showing that recently there has been considerable enlargement of the field of activity of this useful organization which has as its purpose providing a home for the American blue-jackets who come to Shanghai on the men-of-war.

The report as presented by the secretary in charge, Mr. Swartz, contains facts which all who have been interested in this work will want to read. The main facts were as follows:—

"We are glad to report that the half year closing with the 31st of December, 1916, was the most successful in the history of the work. During this period there was a large number of American ships in harbor, making the work of the Association more imperative than ever before. The accompanying financial report which has been audited shows that a large business was done. The Association building was very largely used as is shown by the fact that 3,389 beds were occupied during the six months under review which means an average per night of 18 beds. Considering that the number of men at certain times each month is sure to be small this showing makes clear the fact that the Association is meeting a need in a substantial way.

"Dining Room:—16,364 meals, or an average of 90 per day were served. This is an indication of the fact that the restaurant is giving satisfaction.

Other Places Opened

"We would call attention to the drinking places that are now running on the North Szechuen Road which are designed to interest these men. The fact that these places are allowed to exist and the fact that American sailors frequent the places is much to be regretted but we would call attention to the fact that a very large majority of the men do not go to these places but prefer to enjoy what the Association provides for them. There is no institution that will get all the men, for some of them want what these resorts provide, but we believe you will see from the record made by the Association that many of the men prefer the better things which the Association is offering.

Moral and Religious Uplift

"This phase of the work has been given more attention during the past six months. Throughout October, November and December religious meetings were held both aboard ship and in the building. Twenty-five meetings were held aboard the various ships on Sundays, attended by 848 persons. These meetings consisted of singing, possibly some special music provided by soloists or a quartet, and an address given by some speaker secured locally or the secretary himself. The stereopticon with slides has been very useful in this work. These visits and others made by the secretary make possible personal contact with the men, which is used to good advantage. During the last quarter six meetings were held in the building and more will be attempted during the present quarter.

"Staff:—It has been realized for some time that assistance was needed to care for the building so that the secretary could give himself to the men. On February 4th Harry Welch arrived in Shanghai in answer to a telegram authorized by the Committee at its last meeting. He has for the present taken over the care of the building and lightened considerably the work of the General Secretary, releasing him for work aboard ship."

The members of the Committee are as follows:—Consul-General T. Sammons, Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, E. Quackenbush, Dr. G. F. Fitch, N. A. Viloudaki, W. C. Sprague, F. R. Sites, C. C. Baldwin, C. D. Magrath, J. H. Crocker, Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, B. A. Robinson, F. J. Raven, Arthur Basset, and W. W. Lockwood.

At present the work is being carried on in the Hanbury House through an arrangement made with the Navy League. It is hoped that some plan may be made by which the Association can be suitably housed at the close of the war when the Hanbury House will again be requisitioned for the work among British blue-jackets. The Committee is now giving attention to this matter.

Wedding

Dowie-Morrison

Mr. Robert Govan Dowie and Miss Janet Thallos Anderson Morrison were married, yesterday, at the British Consulate and afterwards at the Union Church by the Rev. C. E. Darwent. The groom is the son of David Dowie, of Giffnock, Glasgow, while the bride is the daughter of the late Charles Morrison of Pollockshields, Glasgow.

Pleads for Right to Spread Knowledge Of Birth Control

Mrs. William Sanger

New York, January 18.—Before a jury in the United States District Court this morning, Mrs. William Sanger, charged with disseminating literature regarding birth control, pleaded her own case.

Mrs. Sanger who is well known in sociological work both in New York and European centers, believes that small families well reared are better for poor parents than large families with little or no rearing. She believed this so implicity that she and her husband printed and distributed pamphlets telling how to limit the number of offspring.

The case has caused much comment among social workers all over the country and in England, where family limitation is a topic of free discussion. Several noted Englishmen, including William Astor, Arnold Bennett, Gilbert Murray and H. G. Wells, have sent a letter to President Wilson, calling his attention to the fact that England permits the publication and distribution of such matter as Mrs. Sanger distributed. Some of the most noted American sociologists are supporting Mrs. Sanger in her fight in the courts.

Italians Badly Beaten Attacking Austrians

Thrown Back From Monte San Michele and Pollazzo With Huge Losses

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram (delayed).—Vienna, February 27.—Balkan theater.—The Austro-Hungarian troops have occupied Durazzo. In the forenoon, one column, under the fire of the Italians, advanced across the northern isthmus to Portos, 6 kilometers north of Durazzo. The Austro-Hungarian troops advancing across the southern isthmus were hindered at the beginning by the Italian artillery, but, towards night, numerous detachments, partly wading, swimming and floating, reached the bridge east of Durazzo, driving back the Italian rear-guards. At dawn, an Austro-Hungarian battalion entered the burning town.

Italian theater.—On the Isonzo front, there is a lively artillery fire. Small infantry engagements have occurred.

At dawn, an Austro-Hungarian detachment of the garrison of the bridge-head of Goerz delivered a surprise attack near Pevma. The enemy were found sleeping and 46 prisoners were brought back. The trench captured was filled up.

After a heavy artillery preparation, the enemy's infantry advanced against our positions on both sides of the Monte San Michele and east of Pollazzo. The Italians were repulsed and suffered serious bloody losses. They left in the hands of the defenders 127 prisoners, among whom are 6 officers.

Vienna, February 29.—Italian theater.—The Italian artillery is active against parts of the bridge-head of Goerz and the Doberdo Plateau.

Berlin, February 28.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reprints the letter of President Wilson to Senator Stone, as published by Reuter. The paper adds the following official statement: "The principles stated in the German memorandum are by no means contrary to international law, for secret orders of the British navy, published in the memorandum, expressly instruct armed British merchantmen not only to defend themselves, but also to attack. Numerous incidents quoted in the memorandum give further proof that the ships are following up these instructions.

"According to international law, however, such ships cease to be peaceful trading ships. On the other hand, the attitude adopted by our enemies appears to be a gross breach of the law of nations, since they are committing acts of warfare by merchantmen to which only real men-of-war are qualified.

"If it is said in President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone that the announced measures against armed hostile merchantmen are contrary to the express assurances given by Germany and Austria-Hungary, this is apparently caused by a misunderstanding. The concessions referred to are only made in regard to peaceful passenger ships and do not refer to such ships whose armament is connected with aggressive purposes.

"This misunderstanding is apparently caused by the fact that the memorandum, together with its annexes, is not yet in the hands of the American Government and that President Wilson, therefore, could not yet have examined these documents."

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly statement: Gold reserve, 2456.4 million Marks; commercial papers and treasury bills, 5501; circulation of bank notes, 6286; private deposits, 1785.5; gold reserve covering banknote circulation, 39.1%. The amount borrowed from the loan banks against security decreased by 158.8 millions to 1,321 millions.

Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg communicated to Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria that the German Committee of the Bulgarian Red Cross has collected up to the present 2¼ million Marks. King Ferdinand replied, expressing his thanks.

The Portuguese Government has not yet issued a definite decision with regard to the 35 German steamers seized.

Obituary

Miss M. C. Covert's Funeral

Miss M. C. Covert, who died recently at the Harvard Hospital, was buried on Saturday at Ningpo. Miss Covert was a member of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. Death was due to cancer. At her request the Rev. Tsih, Miss Covert's Chinese pastor, conducted the funeral service. With few exceptions, only missionaries were present. Miss Covert came to Ningpo in 1905 and soon in a marked degree intensified herself with the Chinese. She was a woman of strong Christian character and lived a life of ministering to others. She early realized that the great need of China was "more Chinese workers," so she devoted herself heart and soul to teach women. Her heart's desire was in a measure granted, as she left a good women's building and an enrollment of twenty-six pupils.

Government Troops Ridding Nachi

(Continued from Page 1)

the arrival of the Yunnan-Kweichow army. The streets were dark, and the city gates were closed; the people knew not where to go, and ran about the streets crying and shouting.

Their fear was only calmed by the arrival of soldiers riding on horses who came to tell the people that it was only an attack by tufei.

On the following day, most of the wealthy people removed their families by ship to Hankow, and today it is said that the city is entirely abandoned by the wealthy class. The rumors have become more active, though the police use every possible means to suppress them. The city gate is closed at 7 p.m. and martial law has been proclaimed. No people are allowed in the streets after 9 o'clock.

General Tong Hsiung-min, Chiangchun of the province, has been granted permission to recruit 2,000 Hunanese men, and they are now drilling daily outside the city.

The general opinion of the Hunanese is in favor of the Yunnan government.

Former National Assembly Members Called To Meet

A telegram signed by Tsai Ao, Commander-in-Chief of the First Division Yunnan Army, Tong Chiyao, Tutuh of Yunnan, Jeng Ko-chen, Civil Governor of Yunnan, Liu Hsienshih, Tutuh of Kweichow, Li Liehchun, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Division Yunnan Army and many others prominent republican leaders of Yunnan, has been received in Shanghai by members of the former National Assembly, requesting them to organise a Provisional National Assembly so as to complete the status of the Yunnan Government.

The telegram urges that it is imperative to seek the support of the people, and "as the Republican Army has now occupied one-third of China Proper," it is time to convene a National Assembly, and give the people a voice in national affairs. "Our fellow-citizens of China want a Republican Government, a just and proper Republican Government and we must immediately plan to satisfy their want. Down with the Corrupt Peking Government! Let us work with one mind, and let us die honorably for the country."

In connection with this report, we are given to understand that over thirty members of the former National Assembly in Shanghai have met to discuss the matter in the last few days. A general meeting will be held on Saturday when more members will have arrived from the interior. The members elected will start for Yunnan as soon as the organisation of the Provisional National Assembly is completed.

The members of the former Parliament have replied to the Yunnan telegram favorably. But they have to wait for the arrival of other members from the interior, and to discuss the affair all together. The telegram warns the Republican leaders not to disturb the people in the cities or villages through which they pass.

Chang Hsun Excited

According to the Eastern News Agency a telegram from Hsuchowfu in Kiangsu states that General Chang Hsun is very much excited at his treatment by the Peking Government. The reasons are that the Peking Government has sent General Ma Lung-piao to watch his conduct and also that ten battalions of his men have been ordered by the Peking Government to join the 2nd army corps of the expedition to Yunnan so as to reduce his military strength. General Chang Hsun has rejected all of these orders from Peking.

A Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), says that the Executive Committee of the National League of Foreign Affairs has paid a visit to Baron Ishii, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and informed him of the resolution and the manifesto of that League.

Baron Ishii, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied to them as follows:—

I am pleased to hear your earnest views, but at the present moment it is not opportune to clearly state the substantial policy of Japan towards China. Please rely upon the authorities about the question laid down by you, as the authorities are doing their best to solve the present situation and to attain the permanent peace of the Far East. One thing I should like you to well understand is that Great Britain is relying upon Japan regarding Chinese problems and it is highly desirable that there should be no misapprehension on this point.

Situation in Hunan

Peking, February 29.—The sudden death of General Ma Shih-chang has had a very serious effect on the situation in Hunan and there is fear of a more disquieting state of affairs in that province. The Anhui troops have been ordered to proceed to Yochow.

Amicable Settlement?

The proposition to have the Lifayuan members elected by the people at an early date is to give an appearance of having a proper Constitutional Government and further a rule for forming a responsible Cabinet will be effected. It is observed that these steps are preparatory to having an amicable settlement with the Yunnan people.

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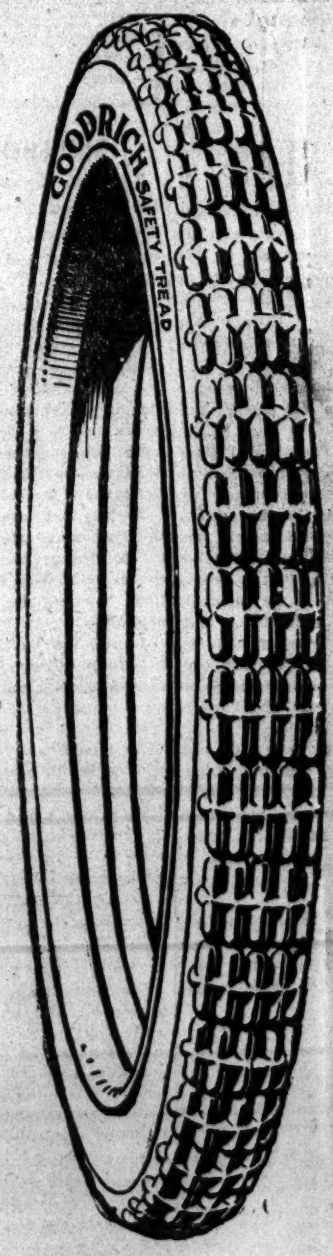

Back of

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Says Fleet Should Be Unconquerable—The Greatest In the World

WE ARE FRIENDLY TO ALL

But One Set of Belligerents Is Cut Off From American Help

St. Louis, February 3.—President Wilson today told an audience of 15,000 cheering tumultuously at his feet at the Coliseum, that the United States should have the greatest navy in the world.

"I believe the navy of the United States should be incomparable," he said, "the greatest in the world."

For the first time during the tour the President told of how one set of belligerents was cut off from the world. He said this kept the United States from helping them as it would like. He made the statement trying to show that the United States was really neutral.

There was an overflow of 30,000 persons on the outside while the President spoke in the Coliseum.

President Wilson spoke at a breakfast of the St. Louis Business Men's League before going to the Coliseum for his main address.

Has Found What He Sought

The President opened his address at the Coliseum with the statement that he had "come seeking something in the Middle West and found it." He said he had been told the Middle West was against preparedness, but did not believe it.

"I did not come out to learn how you thought but to tell you what was going on. I came out that there may be absolute clarification of the issues we are now confronting.

"America is at peace with all the world because she is the friend of all the world. The friendship is genuine. We are the friend of all the world because we are made up of all the world and understand all the world.

"It would tear the heartstrings of America to be at war with any other nation.

"We believe we can show our friendship for the world better by keeping out of this struggle than by getting into it. I do not misread the spirit of America.

"I have no indictment of any form of government.

"No man can lead America any whither that her people do not desire to be led. I believe it to be my duty to subordinate my individual feelings to the conscientious attempt to interpret and express in these international affairs the genuine spirit of my fellow-citizens.

Americans Disciples of Peace

"So far as America is concerned, no man need go amongst us preaching peace. We are disciples of peace already, and no man need preach that gospel to us.

"Suppose my neighbor's house is on fire and my roof is of combustible shingles, it is my fault if the fire spreads. The danger is not from within, but from without.

"The commanders of submarines for the most part are in accord with the law of nations, but the act of one commander may set the world on fire.

"There are cargoes of wheat and cotton and manufactured articles on the sea and every one of them may cause trouble because they go into the zone of fire.

"America has drawn no fine points, no new issues, in her international relations; she has merely asserted the rights of mankind when the life of mankind is threatened in a world aflame with war. She has rested upon what is already written plain on the documents of international law."

The President said that some day statesmen of the older countries would have to admit it was America that kept burning the flame of international law upon its altar when every other altar in the world was swept by the winds of passion.

Makes Allowance For Tempers

"I am ready to make every patient allowance," he continued, "for those whose tempers are upset by war.

"I am not in a critical frame of mind. I am ready to yield everything but the vital points.

"I am ready to make allowances for both sides.

"You know how one set of belligerents is shut off from the rest of the world. Therefore the United States is not able to express itself toward them as they would like. I believe the United States is ready neutral.

"My fellow citizens, while we know our own purpose, it does not follow that other nations understand.

"Men press forward with a sort of blind recklessness.

"The peace of the world, including America, rests with the remainder of the world, and not with America.

"Here is the alternative: Either we shall sit still and wait for the necessity for immediate national defense to come and then call for volunteers who would be, for the first few months, impotent as against a trained and experienced enemy.

"Or we shall adopt the ancient American principle that the men of the country shall be ready to take care of their own government."

The crowd roared approval. "You have either got to get the men of this Nation ready to withstand the first onslaught or you have got to be ready to suffer from the first disaster."

When the President said he was only asking for a trained citizenship, he was cheered. He said he did not want to command a great Army, but to command the support of confidence of his fellow citizens. The plans now before Congress are merely plans to save the lives of American youths, he said.

"And those plans will go through.

"The modern fighting ship, submarine—every instrument of modern warfare—must be handled by experts. All we are asking for now is a sufficient number of experts and a sufficient number of vessels. There is no better service in the world than the service of the United States Navy. But the Navy must have more ships and we are going to give the Navy the ships it needs. We must have a program and then stick to it. The Navy has a great task. No other navy has such a task.

"We ought to have the greatest Navy in the world," he declared amid great applause. He explained that the coast line of the United States was so long that many ships were needed.

Some of the newspaper editors who opposed preparedness, the President said, should see the crowds before him.

"They would be comforted," he said, "that what they say would not deceive any one.

"For every day I have been away from Washington, I have had just this feeling. The country is up; there is no man who is not awake, who does not realize what the situation is and what we should do to meet the situation."

"The heart of this country" the President said, is sound and is made up of principles of human sympathy, which move all men when not interested with the policies of groups of men and the impulses of those who do not represent the people themselves.

"I do not believe the world has ever witnessed a case where one people desired to make war on another people," said the President.

No Man is Master in America

"I believe security of America rests in the fact that no man is master of America.

"We respect other nations. We do not claim anything from themselves which they would not, under like circumstances, claim for themselves. Every statement of right we have made is ground upon the utterances of their own public men."

The President declared that if America were engaged in a terrible war he knew he would be inclined to sweep aside the minor impediments of the ordinary transactions of government and say to himself; "Why, we are fighting for our lives and we are not going to be punctilious as to whom we are fighting."

"The fortunate circumstance of America, my fellow countrymen, is that it desires nothing but a free field and no favor.

"Our security is in the purity of our motives.

Would Like Candid Expression

"I do not wish to say anything disrespectful about any newspaper, but it is astonishing how little some newspaper editors know. I would like some of them to give a candid expression of the impression they have got from what has happened since I left Washington. They probably will give it their own interpretation, and they won't deceive anybody.

"The voice of America is very still, but a very powerful voice.

"These are days of infinite prejudice and passion because they are days of war. It is said by an old maxim that amidst war the law is silent. It is also true that amidst war the judgment is silent.

"No man ought to say to any legislative body: 'You must take my plan or none at all.' That is arrogance and stupidity; but we have the right to insist that we will get the essential things. That is the principle, the system by which we can get a trained citizenship, so that if it becomes necessary to defend the Nation, the first line of defense on land will be more adequate and an intelligent line of defense. I say on land, because America apparently has never been jealous of armed men if they are only at sea.

"And America also knows that you can't send volunteers to sea unless you want to send them to the bottom, too.

Enormous Task Left to the Navy

"Do you realize the task of the Navy? Have you ever let your imagination dwell upon the enormous stretch of coast from the canal to Alaska? From the canal to the northern coast of Maine. There is no other Navy in the world that has to cover so great an area, an area of defense, as the American Navy.

"And it ought, in my judgment, to be incomparably the greatest Navy of the world. But, as I say, you have never been jealous of armed forces at sea. You have been jealous of the armed force on land, and I must say that I share with you the jealousy of a great military establishment. But I have never shared any prejudice against putting arms in the hands of trained citizens, whose interest is to defend their homes and their security and not to serve any political purpose whatever."

Wilson Declares Danger Threatens

I believe the Navy of the United States should be unconquerable, the greatest in the world.

The commanders of submarines for the most part are in accord with the law of nations, but the act of one commander may set the world on fire.

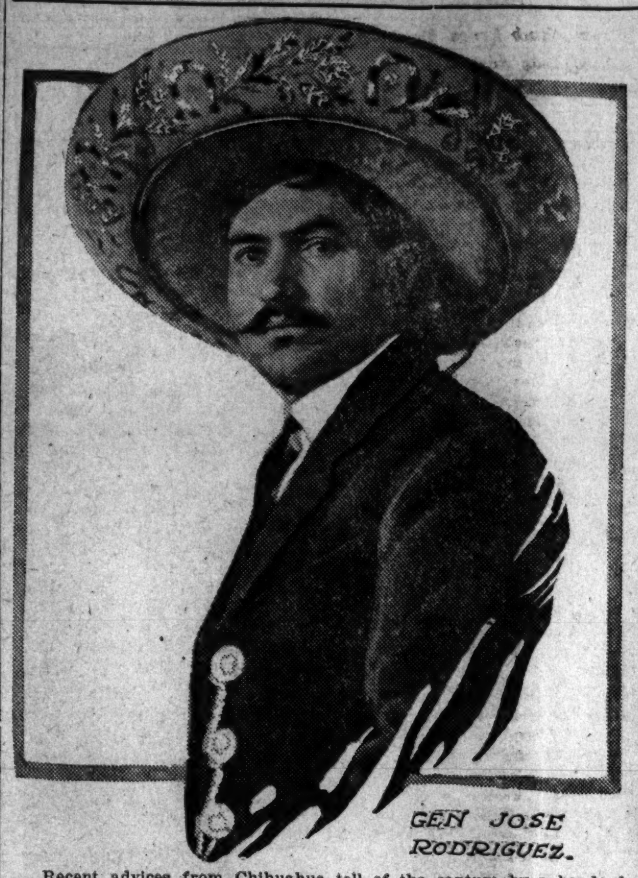
There are cargoes of wheat and cotton and manufactured articles on the sea, and every one of them may cause trouble because they go into the zone of fire.

You know how one set of belligerents is shut off from the rest of the world. Therefore the United States is not able to express itself toward them as they would like.

I do not believe the world has ever witnessed a case where one people desired to make war on another people.

You have either got to get the men of this Nation ready to withstand the first onslaught, or you have got to be ready to suffer from the first disaster.

Mexican Slayer of Americans Shot



GEN JOSE RODRIGUEZ.

Recent advices from Chihuahua tell of the capture by a band of Americans of Gen. Jose Rodriguez, the bandit chieftain of the outlaws who on Monday, January 10, murdered seventeen Americans whom they had dragged from a train at Santa Ysabel. The Americans who are reported to have caught Rodriguez organized in a posse in El Paso, Tex., and crossed the border on the best horses they could find. Taking up Rodriguez's trail they hung to it until they had caught up to the outlaws, several of whom were killed in a running fight. Rodriguez is reported to have been captured and shot.

Press Seized in Dublin In House of Countess

Dublin, January 23.—The Dublin police have seized a printing press in the house of Countess Markievicz which, it is alleged, was used to spread the German propaganda.

She is the sister of an Irish baronet and married to a Polish nobleman.

The seizure follows the Government's closer supervision of certain small newspapers and pamphlets published and circulated throughout the country discouraging recruiting. These deal also with England as "the real enemy."

Several similar raids were made in Dublin.

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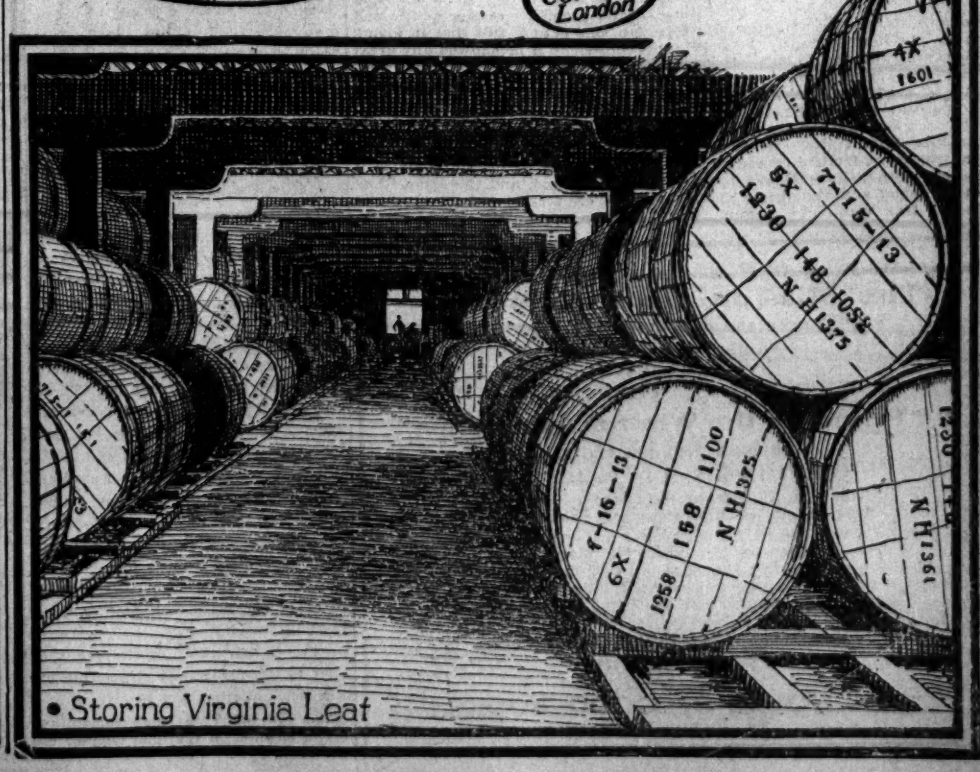

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News and Views in the World of Books

ALLWARD

Allward. By E. S. Stevens. Dodd, Mead Co. $1.35 net.

Mr. Stevens's new book is a story of the open road, of nights passed beneath a tent, with the wind in the tree tops singing a lullaby, of days spent tramping through wood and village, or perhaps merely idling in the sun amid furze and bracken. But while the average tale of this kind is more or less well known to every novel reader. "Allward" is somewhat different, because many of its characters are gypsies not merely in name but in fact.

Those of us who have traveled in England are familiar enough with the outward appearance of the vans and carts and encampments of this strange people, which long as it has roamed through Eorope still remains to a great extent a race apart, but few know more than just these externals and perhaps a legend or two of child stealing mixed with recollections of Meg Merrilees. Mr. Stevens, however, has apparently managed somehow to get on intimate terms with them. Romany customs and traditions and language—we find them all in this novel. For its hero, Richard Lyddon, is thrown by chance into the hands of certain of these wanderers, and that at a time when he has forgotten even his own name. And to him, who had always felt the restlessness of the born forest lover, the life of these "travelers," to use their own name for themselves, appeals strongly. So when first recollection comes, and then a summons from his old life, it seems to him very like a summons back to prison.

The story has a sufficiently interesting plot, and the author has cleverly devised a final chapter which each reader can interpret to please himself, but it is the picture of the gypsies which gives the book importance. There is Mary, "sweet with the sweetness of bracken and of heather," her shrewd, amusing Aunt Gerania, Mrs. Cooper, with her reputation as wit and witch, and several other entertaining characters. The descriptions are many of them very well done, and though Mr. Stevens has not entirely succeeded with his rather complex hero, he has written a book which contains a good deal of freshness and an interesting account of a little known people.

CLIPPED WINGS

Clipped Wings. By Rupert Hughes. With frontispiece. Harper and Bros.

The heroine who goes on the stage and becomes a more or less noted actress is a personage with whom we are all tolerably familiar. But though Mr. Houghes's Sheila Kemble is an acress and a genius, her history is in many ways quite unlike the type of biography we know so well. To begin with, she was the cherished, carefully brought up daughter of parents who for years had starred together, happily and successfully—parents who were themselves descended from generations of player folk. So when at 17, and in accordance with an irresistible inclination, Sheila went on the stage, it was in her father and mother's company. Thus the usual accounts of unemployment and the consequent haunting of agents' offices are entirely absent from Sheila's experiences, though they bulk large in those of Floyd Eldon, a stage-struck novice when he first appears on the scene, later a successful actor, possessed of brains, skill, and good looks, "tall and athletic and a gentleman."

When we get our introductory glimpse of Sheila she is an energetic child, busy arranging a performance of "Hamlet" to be given by the little group of fascinated children whose leader she had instantly become—"Hamlet" rewritten to suit her ideas about the rights of a leading lady. This is a sort of prologue serving to acquaint us with Sheila Kemble, born actress, and Eugene Vickery, born playwright. Next we have the road company, fruitful in humor and pathos, with Floyd Eldon's serio-comic debut and the tragic exit of Tuell. He "was only a mummer, but he died on the firin' makin' 'em laugh. If he'd been a soldier . . . or a fireman . . . they'd have called him a damned hero," declared Batterson, the stage manager. Then comes the New York debut of the brilliant play of which much is expected—and which proves an utter failure, thanks principally to its author's talent for infuriating people. This author, Sir Ralph Incledon, appears only for a moment or two, but the little sketch of his character is admirable—one of the best things in the book. And later there is the experience in "Summer stock" which so exhausted Sheila that it made her fancy she wanted to leave the stage.

But, although the surroundings and most of the people in this novel belong to the theater, the problem it presents, the problem of which these are merely the attractive husk, is one which touches nearly if not quite every phase of our modern life: "What are husbands going to do about their wives' ambitions? What are wives going to do about their husbands' rights to a home?" This is the question that forms the central thesis of Vickery's remarkable play, "Clipped Wings"—the play he writes when Eldon asks him, "If you want liberty for a theme, why don't you write about the fight the women are waging for freedom?"—and it is also the crux of Mr. Hughes's book. Sheila marries and has two children; she loves her husband and her babies dearly, and for their sakes tries to stifle and kill her dramatic gift. But that dramatic gift is herself, her very soul, and in trying thus to stifle it she very nearly succeeds in killing herself, physically as well as spiritually. The situation would indeed be more effective were it not quite so desperate.

It is unfortunate that the latter part of the book, the part in which this very interesting and important problem is concretely presented and for which all the rest is in a sense only preparatory, is by no means so well done as are some of the earlier chapters. This is very largely due to the character of Sheila's husband. After his recklessly selfish exhibition of unreasoning jealousy, an exhibition which might easily have wrecked Sheila's reputation, it is difficult to have any great admiration for what the author evidently regards as his exceptional magnanimity. Besides, when one remembers that Sheila's return to the stage had actually become a matter of life and death, one cannot feel that in giving his consent to it he showed any great nobility. Her love for him, however, is credible enough; do we not daily see clever women adoring stupid, commonplace men?—and vice versa.

The story is interesting and generally well told. Eldon wins the reader's liking at once and holds it to the very end, and the same thing is true of Vickery, playwright and gentleman.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

WHY DONT YOU BRING A CHAIR WITH YOU?
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
CLAM BROTH
YOU KNOW YOU PUT UP SUCH DAINTY MORSELS HERE ON THE LUNCH COUNTER THAT I CANT RESIST THEM — I HATE TO EAT IN BETWEEN MEALS - BUT - YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN - I'LL HAVE TO BREAK MYSELF OF THIS HABIT -
NOBODY HOME BUT THE UMPIRE AND HE'S LOOKIN FOR AN OUT
WHAT DOES HE MEAN BETWEEN MEALS? DO YOU GET HIM JAKE?
HEY! THEYRE GONNA PUT A PLUSH RAIL ON THERE NEXT WEEK STUPID - I SUGGESTED STIRRUPS ON THE CHAIR!
DRAW UP A CHAIR FOOLISH -
THE WAY HE PACKS IT IN YOU'D THINK HE WAS LEANING FOR A LONG JOURNEY
CAN A GUY WHO RIDES ON A MERRY GO ROUND SAY THAT HE TRAVELS IN THE BEST OF CIRCLES?
TAD

INDOOR SPORTS.

LISTENING TO A MOOCHER EXPLAIN TO THE LUNCH MAN WHY IT IS HE TEARS INTO THE FREE LUNCH SO HARD.

SOME FICTION OF THE DAY

Hints of the Plots on Which the Story Tellers Center Their Chapters

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, best known as the author of "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," has written "Ten Degress Backward" (George H. Doran Company), an English story combining romance with some incidents of Christian Science healing and an exposition of how not to be happy with an overwhelming spinster sister in the house. The principals in this story are a man past forty and a girl of eighteen, who fall truly in love with each other, and would be happy but for sister. Isabel Carnaby, now Isabel Chayford, reappears long enough to give some good advice.

"Mr. Doctor Man" (George H. Doran Company,) added to "The Tender Stories of Helen S. Woodruff," tells the story of a good physician, whose devotion to the children of the slums in a great smoky and careless city, brought him a renewal of his own once broken romance. An appealing story.

In "The Cornerstone" (A. C. McClurg & Co.) Margaret Hill McCarter tells a romance of Kansas and old Pawnee Rock. It is the story of how a love of childhood days returned to Edith Grannell and Homer Helm, and of how neighborly kindness, inspired by the heart of a child, softened the heart of Edith's grasping old uncle, Samson Grannell.

Peters, an American millionaire and collector of scarabs, loses one of his prices over in England. Then the things begin to happen which make up "Something New" (Appletons), a whirling story by Pelham Grenville Wodehouse. Peters has also a beautiful daughter, Aline. And the Earl of Emsworth has a son, Lord Freddie. These two get into the rush of events along with a pair of lovers of less worldly prospects and along with many other people anxious to find that scarab. It is often to laugh in this story.

A small girl of many dreams is the heroine of "Suzanna Stirs the Fire," a story by Emily Calvin Blake (A. C. McClurg and Co.), but the book of her is by no means a child's book alone. Suaznna has a way with grown-ups which makes her a very useful factor in the straightening out of troublesome affairs of life and love. It is in the hearts of those she loves that she stirs the fire.

"His German Wife," by Douglas Sladden (Brentano's), is the story of a beautiful young German Baroness, who before the breaking out of the war, rejects a Prussian Count and marries a British Captain. The bridal couple are at the Baroness's German home when the war breaks out. There are many perplexities and complications in the days that follow, but love leads the way to happiness.

A very pleasant English-American story, with romance for four young people at its finish, is "Cyndra" (Appletons), the latest work of Ellen Douglas Deland. The young lady of the title, daughter of an American father and an English mother, has lived in England since her mother's death. In her seventeenth year she goes to her father and stepmother in America and then the real story begins. The great war casts something of its shadow on the final chapter of the book.

'MIDSUMMER MAGIC'

A Cotswold Romance With a Warning for Lovers Against Secrets

Jasper Barrow, the half-gypsy heir to Sheepsdene, starts a strange cycle of romance, jealousy, love, hate and tragedy when he arrives at the little inn at Swainswick, in the Cotswold Hills, on Midsummer Eve. He is new to the place, new to its customs, new to a settled life; but he is claimed by the local whirl of events from the moment that, to Adam Stone's discomfort, he exchanges look and word with pretty Sophie Watkin, the landlord's daughter.

Adam's passion is responsible for much that follows that look, in Walter Bamfylde's story, "Midsummer Magic" (Putnams), for it takes him a long time to find out that not Sophie, but Julia Carden, it is who has played with Jasper the pretty old Midsummer Eve comedy of the maid, the single midnight supper place and the expected lover. Entangled with the mistaken issue between the stone mason and the young squire, however, are the affairs of Farmer Beech and his estranged wife, and of poor Sally Burdock and the lover crazed by her jilting. So, with one thing and another, Mr. Bamfylde has a complicated story to tell.

There is real, throbbing interest in "Midsummer Magic," and only the moral that lovers should beware of secrets.

OF 'THE IMMIGRANTS'

A Lyric Drama With a Purpose Written by Percy MacKaye

Percy MacKaye's lyric drama "The Immigrants," as presented for readers (B. W. Huebsch, New York), does serve after its own fashion to remind us that the steerage throngs that come from overseas are living, feeling human beings and not a mere commodity. In its first act, set in a small town in Italy, it reveals to us appealingly some phases of joy and sorrow in the hearts and lives of a pathetically childlike people.

Further than these points, despite a polite appreciation by Immigration Commissioner Howe, Mr. MacKaye can hardly be said to go.

The Italian lovers and companions in "The Immigrants," seeking to escape poverty and oppressive taxes at home, yield to the lures set by a steamship runner. They come to New York and are overtaken by the tragedy of the stifling tenement, the sweatshop, and finally of the would-be exploiter of girlish charms. Death and despair draw the final curtain.

There is truth in Mr. MacKaye's dramatic foundations here. Once on a time there would have been more truth. The story does not set forth a typical case, nor is it so presented as to furnish fresh inspiration for a work of betterment, already under way. Music for the drama, including an orchestral score, has been completed recently by Frederick S. Converse.

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- - Sporting - - - - News - -

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The second and third monthly cup competitions were held on Monday and Tuesday, February 28 and 29, from 6 to 9 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. on both dates. The conditions were: Bisley targets and scoring, 300 and 400 yards. At 400 yards, 500 yards figure targets were used. One sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance.

The weather conditions were rather unfavorable due to the gusty wind and cold, although some good scores were registered. Details:—

Second Competition

"A" Class

O. L. Ilbert	33(b)
R. Bryant	32
J. P. Riggs	28
A. M. Collaco	24
N. Geisenhoff	21

"B" Class

H. L. Rogers	30(b)
R. G. H. Cole	29
F. Newman	28
H. W. Lambert	20
S. W. Macgregor	15
J. Johansen	12

"C" Class

L. Hughes	28(b)
T. Martin	27
A. Groves	25
B. Chapman	24

"D" Class

C. Bedoni	25
L. Muller	24
C. W. Glover	18

No Competition.

(b) Winner of spoon and 1st leg on Cup.

Third Competition

"A" Class

R. Bryant	34(a)
W. E. Sauer	33
A. M. Collaco	31
O. L. Ilbert	31
R. K. Hykes	31
J. P. Riggs	29
P. Takata	28

"B" Class

R. G. H. Cole....5554455	—33(b)
O. Rasmussen 5555445	—33
F. R. Newman	32
H. L. Rogers	32
W. G. Smith	29
J. Johansen	28
K. McKelvie	28
H. W. Lambert	27
C. L. Hall	27
J. Sinclair	26
S. W. Macgregor	23
J. D. Allan	21
L. Bertes	18
P. Hodges....(card not returned)	

"C" Class

B. Chapman	32(c)
C. H. Rutherford	29
T. J. Martin	29
A. Groves	29
F. Bonichi	28

"D" Class

A. Cabeldu	29(c)
C. W. Glover	26
C. Bedoni	24
E. Strassman	24
E. Neumann	22
L. Muller	(retired)

(a) Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on Cup.

(b) Winner of spoon and 3rd leg on Cup.

(c) Winner of spoon and 1st leg on Cup.

Revolver Club

The February Revolver Competition, which was the 43rd since the club was formed, closed February 29. The shooting shows a great improvement on previous competitions. In the "Expert's Class" Mr. K. D. Stewart, Maxim Co., S.V.C., won the silver bar with the excellent score of 182 points. In the "Marksman's Class" Mr. C. T. Turratt, U.S.S. Galveston, won the monthly medal and promotion to the coveted "Expert's Class." Miss H. McNeill heads the Preliminary Class.

Expert's Class

	Score.	Time
Mr. K. D. Stewart	182	4.30
Dr. R. J. Marshall	173	4.50
Mr. W. E. Sauer	167	4.10
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	158	4.10
Mr. St. G. R. Clark	147	3.45

Marksman's Class

Mr. C. T. Tarratt	170	4.50
Miss L. Negus	167	4.20
Mr. L. M. Beytagh	165	3.50
Mr. B. S. Chapman	163	3.55
Mr. C. H. Rutherford	157	3.35
Mr. G. L. Woodruff	156	3.20
Miss M. E. Wood	149	4.50
Mr. E. F. Hardman	141	4.50
Mr. K. Nunn	136	4.55

Preliminary Competition

(10 shots at 15 yds., 10 shots at 20 yds. Either hand. No time limit. 150 points for Marksman.)

Miss H. McNeill	161
Mr. C. L. Hall	160
Mr. C. E. Martin	157
Mr. R. S. Raven	153

Berlin Says Allies Are Trying To Overthrow King of Greece

Berlin, January 20.—According to leading editorials in Berlin newspapers, the action of the Allies in landing a force at Piraeus, the seaport of Athens, and only five miles distant from the Greek capital is an attempt to force the hand of King Constantine. Berlin believes that the Allies intend to attempt the overthrow of the Greek monarchy and the establishment of a republic with Venizelos, former premier, as the president. The pro-Entente leanings of Venizelos are well known.

Basket Ball

Two games took place at the Town Hall last night. The Socony team trimmed the Portuguese while the American Co. did the same for "B" Co.

The following are the scores:—

American Co. (16)	"B" Co. (7)
Rodger	Melville
Anderson	Focken
Roberts	Geldert
Woodberry	Moore
Sterrett	Smith

American Co.: Baskets were made by Rodger 2, Anderson 8, Roberts 2, Woodberry 2, and Anderson 2.

"B" Co.: Baskets were made by Melville 4, and Geldert 3.

Socony (47)	Portuguese Co. (15)
Rasmussen	Canarvarro
Hykes	Diniz
Hall	Sanft
Black	Canarvarro C.
Stewart	Leitao

Socony: Baskets were made by Rasmussen 2, Hykes 2, Hall 6, Hykes 2, Rasmussen 8, Hykes 4, Rasmussen 2, Hall 2, Rasmussen 2, Hall 6, Hykes 4, Rasmussen 6, Hykes 1.

Portuguese Co.: Baskets were made by Leitao 3, Canarvarro 2, Diniz 4, Leitao 2, Diniz 2, and Canarvarro 2.

Program For Friday

"B" Co. v. Buglers and Socony v. S. V. C.

Mr. W. Rodger, who played for the S. V. C. on Monday night, took ill after the game, and a doctor had to be called for. He was taken to the hospital, where he is making a good recovery. He will be about in a day or two.

'CUTTLEFISH' ZEPPELINS

New York, February 21.—A Berlin despatch says that Germany is now constructing Zeppelin airships of a new type, which are capable of discharging a kind of steam, so that they cannot be seen from below. At Friedrichshafen Factory the new airships are being manufactured at the rate of one or two each week.—*Nichi Nichi.*

BIG ARMY TO MOTOR TO AID OF THE TURKS

By Andre Beaumont

Milan, January 22.—According to news received here from Constantinople, the German plan is to organize a gigantic motor expedition to Mesopotamia. A large army, composed of Turks and Bulgarians and commanded by German and Austrian officers, is to be sent to wipe out the English forces threatening Bagdad.

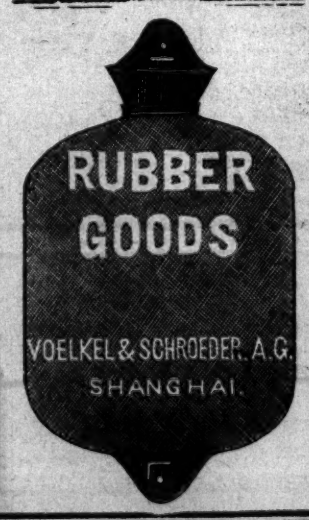
All the motor cars available in Constantinople are being concentrated and the army is being formed from troops released from the Dardanelles and new levies from Syria.

The expedition, the report says, is to be conducted on the same scale as the invasion of Belgium. Three thousand autos will be employed. Great numbers of floating mines are to be set adrift in the River Tigris. So complete are the arrangements said to be that they will include submarines in parts, which are to be assembled and launched for the destruction of British transports and gunboats on the Tigris.

Submarines Pursued Montenegrin Queen

Lyons, France, January 23.—Queen Milena of Montenegro and her daughters, Princesses Xenia and Vera, arrived here last night from Rome. They were accompanied by Montenegrin officials, including General Govosdenostkes. President Poincare sent a representative to welcome the Queen, who is staying at a hotel.

In a statement made on behalf of the Queen General Govosdenostkes said their ship was pursued all the way across the Adriatic by submarines and seaplanes.



Mexican Slayers Die Defying Americans

El Paso, January 23.—With a curse against the American people on their lips, two young Mexicans, brothers, were shot to death by a Carranza execution squad in the Juarez Cemetery this morning for the murder Friday afternoon of Bert L. Akers, American rancher, of Ysleta, Texas.

Bernardo and Federico Duran, the executed men, went to their death with a courage worthy of a better cause. Standing shoulder to shoulder against the whitewashed adobe wall of the cemetery they faced the firing squad with undaunted bravery. They refused to be blindfolded, and fell together at the first volley from the executioners' rifles.

Almost the last words of the brothers was this challenge, flung at the small group of American newspaper men and friends of the murdered Akers:

"Watch and see how Mexicans die, you Americans."

The only plea of any sort was made by Bernardo Duran, the elder brother, a few minutes before the end.

U. S. MERCHANT MARINE

Record Number of Vessels Building; Heavy Tonnage Increase

American shipyards have under construction now more vessels than ever before were building in the United States to add to an American merchant marine whose gross tonnage already is the largest in the country's history, said a report from the Commissioner of Navigation, issued recently at Washington by Secretary Redfield.

Ninety-eight merchant vessels of more than 3,000 tonnnage, are being built or are under contract. These with many small vessels being constructed have a total tonnage of 761,511.

On June 30, the end of the fiscal year, the documented tonnage of the American Merchant Marine was 26,701 vessels, aggregating 8,389,429 gross tons. From July 1 to November 30, there was a net increase of 187 vessels, aggregating 53,829 gross tons. This made a total on December 1 of 26,888 vessels of 8,443,258 gross tons. Since June 30, twenty three ships have come under the American flag from foreign registry and 436 were completed in shipyards. Two hundred and seventy-two vessels were lost, abandoned or sold to aliens.

Altogether 171 foreign vessels have taken American registry under the act of August 14, 1914. Ninety-eight American vessels have been transferred to foreign registry since August.

Many big vessels are being built. Thirteen mentioned in the report are of more than 10,000 tons. Twenty are of tonnage between 7,000 and 10,000 and thirty-six are of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. Eleven vessels are colliers, forty-seven oil vessels, thirty-four general freight vessels and six passenger and freight vessels.

Japanese Born in U.S. Are Given Passports

San Francisco, February 20.—A Japanese resident of Los Angeles has applied for and obtained passports from the United States Government for his two children, whom he wishes to send to Japan for education.

This is said to be the first instance of Japanese being granted American passports. The children were born in the United States.

GUN-RUNNING IN JAPAN

Unusual Activity of Tokio Police to Stop Trafic to China

Kobe, February 25.—On the evening of the 23rd instant the Metropolitan Police Bureau gave instructions to all the police stations in Tokyo ordering local superintendents to obtain information regarding any persons who had recently bought arms and ammunition from Tokyo dealers. What the police have in view is not definitely known, but their activity is believed to be in connection with gun-running from Japan.

It is said that certain persons were engaged in a plot to smuggle to China 10,000 Murata rifles, 50 cases of ammunition, and 80 cases of bombs from a certain port—Kobe, it is presumed—by the Koun-maru.

It may be added that for some time past there have been persistent rumours in Kobe and Tokyo saying that Tsen Chun-hsuan, one of the most prominent of Chinese revolutionists, and other revolutionaries from China and the United States are in Japan acting in the interests of the Yunnan rebellion.

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

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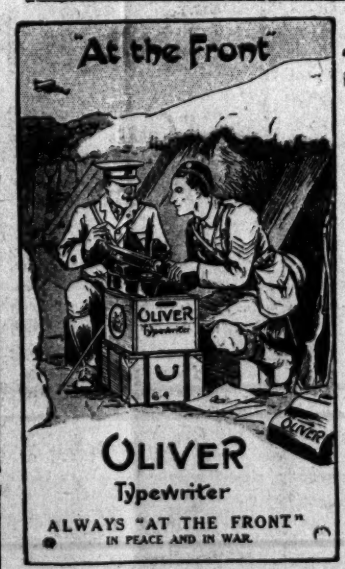
There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).



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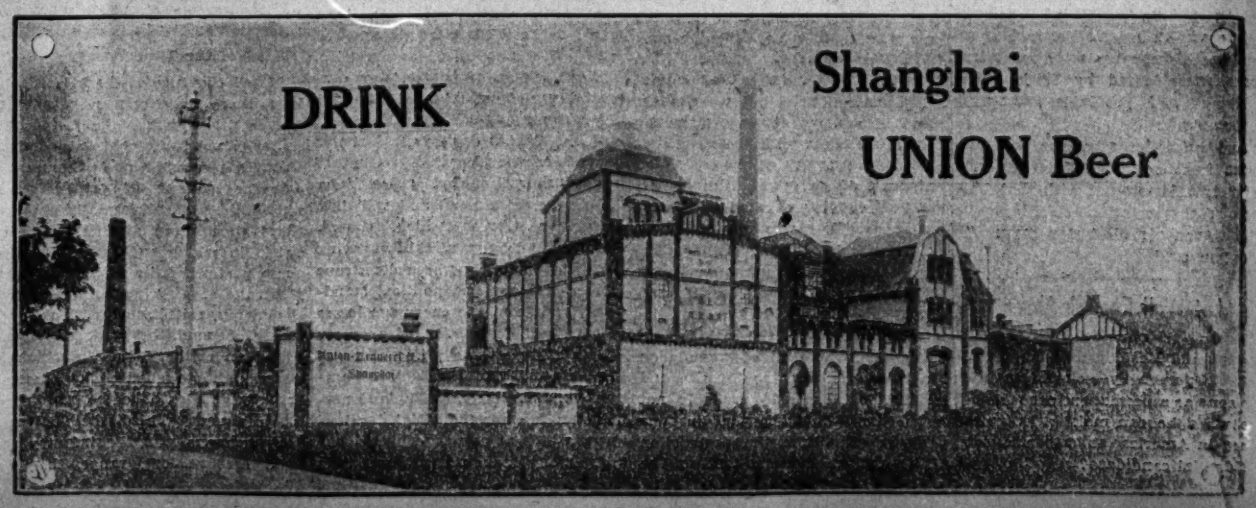

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Managing Editor.

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SHANGHAI, MARCH 2, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Guess at the Future Based On Past Facts

(New York American)

NO man can positively say what the economic conditions will be after peace is declared. But every man is entitled to guess. And our guess is that those who expect hard times to follow are mistaken.

The arguments for a pessimistic forecast are that billions of wealth have been destroyed and unprecedented debt incurred, and that consequently the creative power of capital and the buying power of international purchasers will be greatly decreased. Hence less production, less trade and a period of hard times.

The argument is based upon the accepted economic doctrine that saving and hoarding and keeping clear of debt make a nation rich, prosperous and busy. But it happens that the facts of history do not square with this theory, and it is a strange thing that financiers and political economists cannot see this truth and discard the theory.

The surest and indeed the only way in which a man or a corporation can become very rich and prosperous is to borrow continuously. To be solvently in debt in constantly increasing sums is the secret of all big business growth and profit.

And the bigger a solvent nation's indebtedness grows, so that the borrowed principal is well spent, the more that nation increases its NATIONAL production, profit and working capital.

Now as to wealth destruction. No man ever becomes greatly rich and prosperous by timid saving and hoarding. He becomes rich by liberal and constantly increasing spending. The only wealth that produces more wealth is dynamic wealth—wealth in motion, wealth being exchanged and consumed.

Applied to masses of people or to groups of nations, the penny-saved, penny-earned maxim of current economic teaching is profoundly erroneous. It is the penny-spent, penny-and-a-tenth-gained that makes riches, plenty and prosperity.

We destroy every year in this country farm products and manufactures to the value of at least $12,000,000—and if we checked the destruction of this wealth by so much as one-tenth, we would have hard times; and if we checked it by so much as one-half, all the business of the nation would be bankrupt in ninety days.

Since this seemingly amazing paradox is true, and always has been true, we confidently look forward to seeing a long period of intensely active wealth production in Europe and in this country after peace has come, accompanied by brisk world exchange and profitable and prosperous times.

And we feel pretty sure that five years from now The American can refer to this forecast with that feeling of righteous self-satisfaction with which even a modest man says: "I told you so!"

Let Well Enough Alone

James J. Montague rises to ask: Why should Mr. Bryan endanger his valuable person by going into the war zone as a permanent peace delegate when he can make a lot more money in America as a permanent Presidential candidate?

Recent Changes In The Art Of War

By Maj.-General Francis V. Greene

I THINK it is not an exaggeration to say that there have been greater changes in the art of war during the last ten years—since the war between Russia and Japan—than in the previous fifty years; and more important changes during those fifty years, which take us back to the Crimean War, than in the previous five centuries—that is to say, since the first use of gunpowder. It is only during the last ten years that the aeroplane, the automobile, the submarine torpedo boat, and the wireless telegraphy have been so perfected as to be effectively useful in warfare. We only dimly perceive, as yet, the relation between these agencies and the stupendous scale of actual military operations. In the preceding fifty years the railway, the steamboat, the electric telegraph, had first come into military use, and had gradually reached their complete perfection. It has often been said that had these means been at the disposal of Napoleon he would have conquered the world. This is mere opinion and speculation, but it is a fact that the means of transportation and of communicating intelligence were substantially the same in the time of Napoleon as in the time of Cæsar. In each case the rapidity of transmitting orders was limited by the speed of a horse, and the facilities for moving troops were controlled by the strength of a man's legs. The only advance in methods of warfare from Cæsar's time to that of Napoleon was in the use of gunpowder and the improvement of the weapons resulting therefrom. But from Napoleon's time to the present the art of war has benefited by all wonderful improvements in the mechanical arts and sciences; all of which are the servants of war as well as peace. Instantaneous communication of intelligence, marvelously rapid transportation of troops, ability to feed and supply unheard of numbers of men in the field, flying through the air to detect the enemy's movements, swimming under the water to destroy the enemy's ships, hurling projectiles of unprecedented size to destroy his forts, caring for hundreds upon thousands of wounded, who, but for the automobile, would have perished on the field—these are some of the more important methods of warfare which now for the first time are being used to full effect, and which differentiate the war of today from all previous wars, and from those of comparatively recent years almost as much as from those of antiquity.

The principal facts in relation to the military movements are of course known: the advance of the Germans across Belgium into northern France, and the resulting deadlock in trenches three hundred miles long from the North Sea to the foot of the Alps, the advance of the Russians into Galicia, the subsequent retreat through Poland and the loss of the fortresses on the western boundary of Russia; the bombardment of the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles, and the inconclusive military operations on land in that vicinity—all these principal events are known and undisputed, but the professional details relating to the manner in which they were accomplished have not as yet been made public.

What we do know, however, reveals a war of unprecedented magnitude, conducted in a manner altogether novel.

Magnitude of the Armies

The fabled stories of the countless hordes that crossed the Hellespont with Xerxes and Alexander have been far surpassed by the actual numbers of the forces engaged in the present conflict. The accompanying figures have been compiled from the usual statistical books of reference in the hope of presenting these facts in the most condensed and intelligible form.

The figures are certainly startling. In Europe seventy-eight per cent of the population are at war, in all the world fifty-six per cent of the population involved in the conflict; 13,000,000 men actually under arms; 2,000,000 killed, nearly 4,000,000 wounded, more than 2,000,000 prisoners. We cannot grasp these figures, but we can get some idea of what they mean by comparing them with the results of previous wars. We were accustomed to speak of our Civil War as the greatest conflict of modern times; but apparently it was only one-tenth the magnitude of the present conflict. At no time did the number of men actually under arms, North and South, exceed 1,300,000 men, and the total numbers of those killed in battle and who died of wounds on the Northern side was 110,070, and on the Southern side probably not more than 80,000; so that in four years of war then the destruction of life was less than one-tenth of the destruction of life during a little more than one year at the present time. In the Napoleonic wars from 1796 to 1815 the largest army ever assembled was that which Napoleon led into Russia in 1812, and this numbered somewhat in excess of 500,000. The German armies fighting today in Russia on the east and in France on the west are more than six times as large.

How are these vast armies supplied with food and rations? The answer is, in brief, by modern mechanism, and chiefly by the steam railway and the motor truck. The steam railway has been used in all the wars of the last sixty years, but this is the first war in which the motor truck has been employed; and it would appear that without the motor truck the supplying of such vast armies would have been quite impossible. Hitherto the distribution of supplies from the nearest point on a railway to the actual position of the troops has been accomplished by means of wagons and animals, but the limiting capacity of the wagon has been, depending upon the condition of the roads, from 500 pounds to one ton per animal, and the food of these animals was always no inconsiderable part of the load; the distance covered rarely exceeded twenty miles per day. On the other hand, the motor truck with a few gallons of oil, lighter than water, can carry at least four times as heavy a load as a wagon of equal size drawn by animals, and can carry it at a speed at least ten times as great. As compared with animal traction the motor truck would appear to have a capacity, for military purposes, of 40 to 1. While much was expected of the motor truck in time of war, it is doubtful if anyone anticipated such extraordinary results in the distribution of food and munitions as it has actually accomplished.

In the movement of troops in the immediate vicinity of a battlefield equally novel results have been accomplished. Full details are lacking, but it seems to be an established fact that in the movements through Belgium and in northern France several thousand men were moved with great rapidity for a distance of several miles in motor cars and brought into action at a decisive point. Such rapid movement of troops on or near a battlefield had never been possible in any previous war.

In brief, it would seem as if the internal combustion engine as applied to the automobile has almost revolutionized that branch of the military science which has been called Logistics.

Economics

The modern industrial situation is the out-growth of the last fifty years, and largely of the last two decades. It is more highly developed and specialized than at the date of any previous war in Europe, and the vast numbers of men employed and the enormous quantities of ammunition consumed have made it necessary that almost the entire industrial development of the nation should in this war be devoted to military purposes. The effect of this is that resources in coal and iron—the basis of all industries—are distinct military factors; and the relative strength of the contending nations in this respect is somewhat unexpected. Germany was already the first of European states in the production of iron and steel. By over-running and holding Belgium and northern France, and getting possession of the mines, iron works, and manufacturing establishments in those regions, the startling result has been accomplished that Germany and her ally have greater resources in fuel and iron than all the rest of Europe combined. Although her ships have been driven from the ocean and her foreign commerce completely paralyzed, the internal resources of herself, her ally, and her conquered territory have apparently been sufficient to keep her supplied with ammunition, while her enemies, with the markets of the world open to them in addition to their own resources, have failed to keep their troops supplied with the necessary ammunition, without, which, of course, war cannot be carried on. It is said that the chief cause of the long series of Russian defeats during the last five months of the Russians' retreat of nearly four hundred miles from Galicia across Poland and well into Russia, a retreat which, though characterized by great skill in saving the army intact, has been disastrous from a military and political standpoint, and from the enormous losses in men and destruction of property—it is said that the prime cause of this disaster was the lack of ammunition. Similarly, in England notwithstanding her industrial development, which at one time placed her first among industrial nations, it is said that it is the lack of ammunition which has prevented her from putting into the field in France more than 600,000 men, although it is reported that her enlistments number nearly 3,000,000 men. Her troops occupy only thirty or forty miles of the fighting line, whereas her allies occupy nearly a thousand miles—300 miles on the western front and 650 miles on the eastern front.

Strength of material resources has always, of course, been an element of the first importance in the result of a war; the novelty in this war is that material resources are estimated chiefly in capacity of produce, manufactured products in the form of arms and ammunition. The number of men that can be put into the field is no longer the controlling factor. The enormous size of artillery and weight of projectiles which motor traction now makes it possible to take into the field, and the immense quantities of bullets and cartridges required to feed machine-guns, have called for a tonnage of munitions which has absolutely no precedent. Hence the military strength of an agricultural nation like Russia is far inferior to that of an industrial nation like Germany, which has less than half the population. The mechanical spirit of the age pervades all military questions, and may be said to be the dominant factor in deciding these questions. This fact was known and appreciated before the war broke out, but fresh manifestations of the applications of this fact are becoming evident with each succeeding month of the titanic contest.

The financial condition of a nation is a part of its economic strength. Nations have continued to fight, as we did in the Revolution, after they are completely bankrupt; and other nations have fought, as we did in the Civil War and as Prussia did in the eighteenth century, until their paper money or their debased coinage was worth less than half of its nominal value; but the extraordinary development of the international credit system during the last few years has made national bankruptcy a more terrible catastrophe now than at any previous period. With this in mind it was freely predicted two years ago that a great war in Europe was impossible because it would produce bankruptcy, and therefore could not be financed. When war did break out, it was again predicted—and for the same reasons—that it must necessarily be of very brief duration. Both predictions have been proved erroneous. The war is already long and the end is no more in sight than it was a year ago. The financial transactions are on a scale even more stupendous than the numbers of men engaged, and the increase in national debts fairly staggers the imagination. Approximately $20,000,000,000 have already been borrowed, and there is more to come.

If, however, we consider these figures relatively to the population and the estimated wealth of the nations engaged in war, we find that they are not unprecedented. Per capita the debts are no greater than those of England and France at the close of the Napoleonic wars. Moreover, the per capita basis is not the only, and perhaps not the most important, basis of comparison. Wealth has increased far more rapidly than population in the last hundred years; so that the debts at the present time are considerably less in the percentage of accumulated wealth than was our debt fifty years ago, or the European debts a hundred years ago. It is of course within the bounds of possibility that the war may continue until one or more than one of the nations involved becomes hopelessly bankrupt. But all, or nearly all of them, have still vast sources of credit untouched. It is beyond any question a fact that the military operations have not been anywhere restricted by financial considerations. Questions of finance have not made any change in the art of war, except as they have contributed through enormous resources of credit to make it possible to carry on military operations on a scale of such unprecedented magnitude.

Tactics of the Three Arms

Now let us turn to the more strictly military questions and see what lessons this war has taught, and how it has changed the conduct of battle. From Napoleon's time to the present war the manner of conducting a battle did not substantially change; there were three distinct stages of battle in which each of the three arms performed its distinctive part. First, the cavalry kept in touch with the enemy, and discovered his movements. Second, the battle was opened by an artillery duel in which it was sought to silence the enemy's artillery and to shake the *morale* of his infantry. Third, the final and decisive stage was the infantry attack, first at long range, then an advance to shorter range, and ending possibly in a hand-to-hand contest. At a critical moment the cavalry might be sent in to turn the scale with a vigorous charge; and in case of the enemy's retreat the cavalry was sent in pursuit, in the hope of converting the retreat into a rout.

All this has been greatly modified, if not completely changed, during the present war. The cavalry is no longer the only means of keeping in touch with the enemy and discovering his position. This is far more completely and satisfactorily done by means of the aeroplane and the air-ship. These soar above the enemy's position, and the aviators make sketches of it, take photographs of it, count or estimate the enemy's numbers, and return with the speed of a bird to report the facts to the commanding general. It is perhaps too much to say that the cavalry has ceased to be the eyes of the army, but it is certainly true that its role in this respect has greatly diminished. Of its role in battle it appears that on one occasion a brigade or a division of English cavalry was effectively used at a critical point during the retreat through Belgium and northern France in the first weeks of the war; but, so far as the public accounts inform us, the part played by Uhlans, Cossacks, Chasseurs, Lancers, Hussars, and Dragoons is almost insignificant in comparison with previous wars. It does not appear that the practice of using cavalry as mounted infantry, fighting on foot, or for the purpose of making raids around the enemy's rear, both of which were carried to such a degree of perfection during the Civil War, has at any time been made use of during the present war. It would seem, therefore, as if the cavalry arm was much less necessary to an army now than hitherto. It is another case of the animal giving place to a machine, which is so characteristic of the present age, in war as well as in peace. It was anticipated that the use of aeroplanes as scouts would lead to spectacular battles in the air. A few of these have been reported, and there is no question as to their spectacular and tragic nature. The casualties are of only one class, killed; there are no wounded, no missing. The number of such encounters, however, is comparatively small, having reference to the enormous amount of valuable work which the aeroplanes have thus performed.

Artillery. The role of the artillery has apparently increased in importance as much as that of the cavalry has decreased. Again it is a case of improved mechanism. The size of the projectile and its range have been increased to an extent which was not possible before the day of the mechanical tractor and its internal combustion engine. On the one hand, these enormous projectiles have been able to destroy permanent fortifications at very long ranges, and, on the other hand, shrapnel has been fired at long range with such rapidity and accuracy as to annihilate a line of infantry and to make an infantry advance across open ground impossible. If statements apparently authentic are to be believed, it is a question whether the artillery has not at times taken the place of the infantry as the principal fighting arm by which the battle is decided. It has been stated that of the French wounded upwards of eighty per cent. have been disabled by shrapnel. If this is true, it is a complete change in the conduct of battle, because hitherto it was the bullet wounds which were upwards of eighty per cent. Battles are gained by putting the men of the enemy out of action, and if four-fifths of this injury is accomplished by artillery, then it is the artillery and not the infantry which is the most important arm in deciding the issue.

The manner of handling and firing the piece has also completely changed. The gunner no longer sees the enemy; the piece is concealed in a thicket or behind brush. The gun-carriage does not recoil, the recoil of the piece being absorbed by pistons and cylinders filled with oil. The gunner gets his instructions as to azimuth and altitude from one of the battery officers located with a range-finder in a tree, on top of a house, or in some other elevated position from which the enemy can be seen. Finally, in this war, for the first time, the aeroplane comes to the assistance of the gunner and helps him to correct the range and the direction; flying over the enemy and discovering his position, the aviator drops a small bomb which leaves a vertical train of white smoke, from which the battery officer, with his instruments of precision, obtains the correct distance and direction. It is even said that wireless messages have been sent from the aviator to the battery commander.

(To be Continued Tomorrow)

MANAGING THE CITY

IV.—The Western Way

By Frederic J. Haskin

OKLAHOMA CITY, January 12.—If you are an employer you know how hard it is to dismiss anyone, and how much harder to keep the pay roll from growing at an alarming rate. To reduce and keep down the pay roll of a city is just about four times as hard. Yet that is what the commissioners of Oklahoma City have done, with a directness and lack of ceremony which is very characteristic of that city.

At an early meeting of the new commission, one of the members moved that the five clerks in the auditor's office be reduced to three. Another one wanted the seven clerks in the water department reduced to four. So each of the commissioners moved a reduction in his own department, and the proposals were voted on in a bunch. In twenty minutes the pay roll of Oklahoma City was cut in half, and the people were saved a good many thousand dollars a year.

This actual economy in government is Oklahoma City's chief claim to distinction, and it is a very considerable one. In every commission government campaign, economy, efficiency and honesty have been held up as the blessings that commission government would bring. In most of the cities that have made the change, administrations have become more efficient and more directly responsible to the people, but very few of them have actually saved money, and still fewer have materially reduced the number of city employees. The city hall pie counter is too ancient an institution in American town life to be easily uprooted. But Oklahoma City is young and traditions are nothing to her. She abolished the pie counter at a swat.

That same independence of tradition and daring directness are characteristic of the Oklahoma City charter throughout. It embodies all the newest wrinkles in commission government. The commission consists of a mayor and four commissioners, elected at large. The mayor gets $4,000 a year and the commissioners $3,600 each, which is pretty good pay for such positions in a town of 65,000. The Des Moines plan of a free-for-all primary, in which anybody could run for nomination, was adopted. This is followed by an election, in which the candidates are the two who received the highest vote for each office, making a field of ten, from which five are elected.

Machinery by which the people could recall any member of the commission at any time is provided. The people are also given power to initiate laws and to require the commission to refer any of its laws to them for approval or rejection whenever they desire. The claim of the friends of the initiative, referendum and recall—that they make public officials at all times responsive—seems to have been justified in Oklahoma City. The people have been so well satisfied with the government they have not used the weapons, which President Wilson once called "the gun behind the door."

Oklahoma City employees are also under a rigid civil service system. The commission appoints a civil service board, but has no administrative control over it. Anybody who wants a job with the city goes before the board and takes an examination. The board certifies a list of the competents to the commission, and whenever anybody is appointed to a job it must be from this list. The commission has no power to appoint anyone else. Neither has the commission power of removal of city employees, except on charges preferred before the civil service board, and after the board has sustained the charges. If the board finds the charges not well grounded, the employee cannot be discharged.

Heads of departments and certain other officers are excluded from the civil service by the charter. These are the private secretaries to the commissioners, the corporation counsel, the chief of police, the superintendent of the water department, the city engineer, the city clerk, the auditor and the treasurer. As a result of the civil service, the old system by which city officials parceled out the jobs to the faithful, has been abolished. In fact, the operation of the civil service board, together with the business-like administration of city affairs, has been so successful that the former job-giving system has been practically forgotten by the people of the town and abandoned by candidates as a method of getting elected.

When the commission took office it found an antiquated, imperfect system of accounting in operation. It was not rare for bills against the city to be paid twice. The new system makes such a thing impossible, and gives the city, for the first time, a daily knowledge of what it is collecting and what it is spending.

The commission effected a saving of about $23,000 the first year of its work. This saving was effected, not by curtailing the municipal services or slowing up on improvements, but by getting more for the money spent. Oklahoma City, being new and having been located where there was plenty of space, has unusually wide streets; yet it has 143 miles of paving, mostly sheet asphalt of good quality. The fire department, scattered through ten stations, has been two-thirds motorized and will be all motor in another year. In spite of reduced expenditures, the street paving has been kept in repair and the streets kept clean to such a degree that the residents of the town are proud of them, and boast that no city in the country has better thoroughfares. The system of public lighting has been materially extended and many miles of additional water mains have been laid—all on a reduced total of city expenses, and with a fewer number of city employees. The number of consumers of water has increased from 9,000 to 12,000; yet four clerks keep the accounts of the office now where seven were employed under the old form of government.

The five commissioners of Oklahoma City divide the work of the city among themselves and each man is held directly responsible by the commission—and to some extent by the people—for the affairs of his department. Thus far they have got along well together. There have been differences of opinion. The actions of the commission are not always unanimous, but these differences have not gone far enough to hamper the commission.

A wide variety of interests are represented on the present commission. The mayor was a real estate dealer and builder. One of the commissioners was also a real estate dealer, one was a merchant and former doctor, one was auditor for a packing company and the other was a union printer. All five give all their time to the city's business.

The city hall at Oklahoma City is very characteristic. It is a modern three-story brick office building at the corner of Grand Avenue and Broadway. Here the commissioners have their offices and conduct the business of the city as though it were a law or brokerage firm. There is no place to loaf, and hence no loafers.

The town owns this corner, and the way it came by it is also typical. During the famous horseback race into the new territory in April, 1899, this desirable bit of land was grabbed by a thrifty Missourian, who set up a tent saloon. Meantime, the settlers met in the street and elected a chief of police, mayor, dog-catcher and office boy all in the person of one large cow-puncher. This first commissioner of Oklahoma City liked the lot where the tent saloon stood, so he kicked the Missourian off and took possession in the name of the city. The lot is now worth $50,000, and the city derives a neat little income by renting the lower floor of its building.

That was in the good old days, but the spirit of Oklahoma City has not changed much. The commissioners of today have removed politics and idleness from the city hall in much the same summary manner that the burly first executive took possession of the site.

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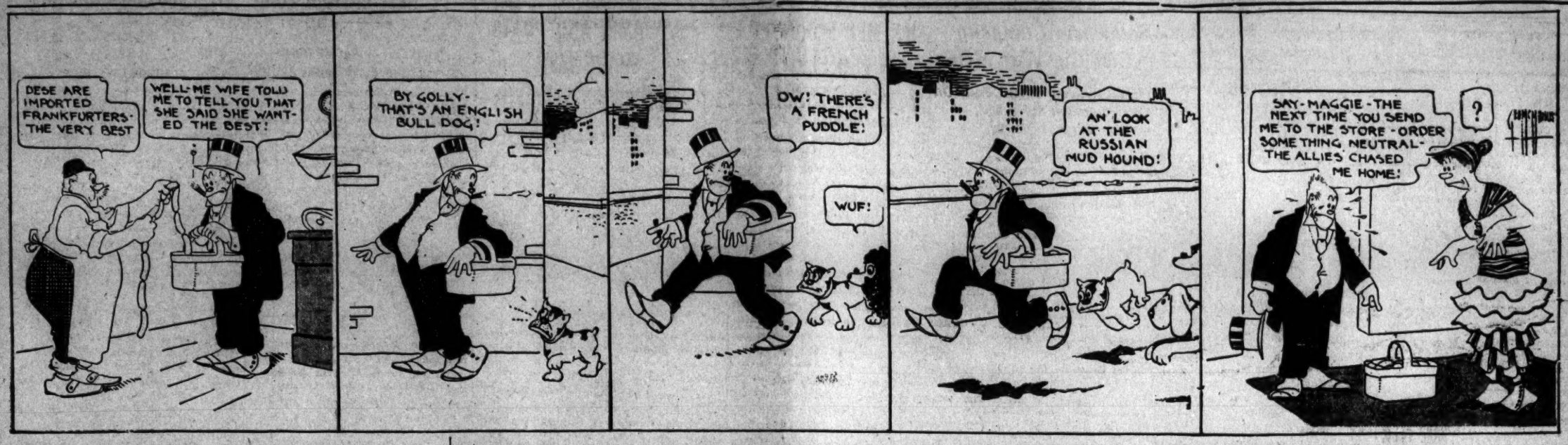
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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WELL- ME WIFE TOLD ME TO TELL YOU THAT SHE SAID SHE WANTED THE BEST!
BY GOLLY- THAT'S AN ENGLISH BULL DOG!
OW! THERE'S A FRENCH PUDDLE!
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AN' LOOK AT THE RUSSIAN MUD HOUND!
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?

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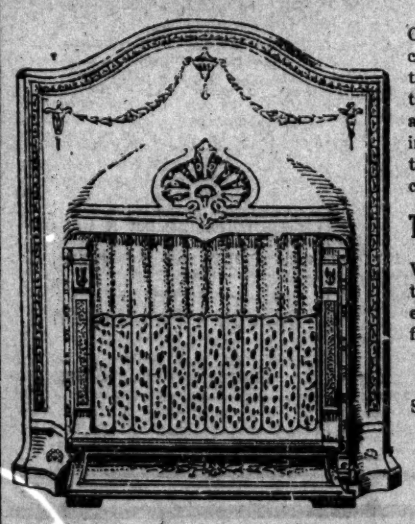

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Man's Search For Truth

By Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst

If there is such a thing as truth, and we suppose there is, and if men's minds were contrived as means of finding it, why is it that we make such difficult work of it? Is the fault with the truth, with our minds, or with our way of working them?

It is so important for us to know the truth, or at least certain truths, that this whole question becomes practical and serious. If we had a clock which ran so irregularly as to make it impossible to determine from it the hour of day, we should either take it back to the maker for repairs or should fall back on a sundial. If we had a thermometer that stood at fifty in freezing weather and then dropped down to zero when everything was steaming, we should renounce thermometry and determine temperature by our feelings.

If the mind were a thing that had been contructed by some human mechanic, say a carpenter, or a blacksmith, we could understand why it is that different minds work differently and arrive at diverse conclusions, and why it is that the same mind comes to different results at different times. But as the mind is one of God's productions, it would seem as though it ought to operate as accurately and systematically as do the planets in going about the sun, or the plant in putting forth leaves and blossoms.

It should be noticed, however, that there are certain matters in regard to which the mind does act with unvarying steadiness, arriving at a particular conclusion and always holding to it, and not only that, but certain matters in regard to which all minds reach the same conclusion without varying from it.

Take, for example, a problem in arithmetic. Now there is only one answer possible to a question of that kind, and every one who is at all a mathematician will arrive at that answer and all mathematicians will arrive at precisely the same answer. That speaks well for the mind, and shows that in regard to certain matters the mind's working is precise and dependable.

In a question like that just stated there are two circumstances, however, to be noted—first, that all the facts involved in the problem to be solved are known to the one that is solving it, no unknown quantities that have to be guessed at or supposed; second, the one who is solving the question has no desire but to reach the correct answer, with no preference for one answer rather than for another.

Now in what we call live questions, which are quite different from dead mathematical ones, such as tariff, taxation and our present problem of national defense, the case differs from the mathematical one in two respects—no one is acquainted with all the factors involved, and almost every one has some antecedent theory of his own which diverts the mind from the straight line of unprejudiced thinking and to that extent vitiates the results.

As to the first of these two, the confidence which we have in our own opinions and the forwardness with which express them proceed from the limitedness of our acquaintance with the matter in hand and from an indulged sense of infallibility. The knowledge that a man has of any of the vital questions of the day operates as an embarrassment, for the effect of the studious thought which he gives to them is to increase his appreciation of their breadth and difficulty and thus to make him hesitate to pronounce himself with confidence; while the man who has been so careless in his investigation as not to have taken the full measure of the question is perfectly satisfied with what little he knows about it; suppose that what little he does know of it is all that there is to be known, and so, with boyish assurance, talks out that little with an unblushing audacity of which a wiser man could not possibly be guilty.

Unfortunately the only man who realizes his ignorance is the man who knows something. We are not necessarily to be blamed for our ignorance. That we have not all of us gained anything like an adequate grasp upon the big questions of the hour is not to be set down to our discredit. Other duties may have a prior claim upon us.

Only this we ought to remember, that opinionativeness is rather the betrayal of what we do not know than a proof of what we do know; that if the matter upon which we speak is one of any considerable size and complication, unhesitancy in ventilating our opinions and reluctance to yield a willing and even a grateful ear to the judgment of others is generally to be taken as indication that our conclusion has been arrived at without taking account of elements in the case that are essential to the conclusion's validity. An opinion upon a great matter needs to have a great deal under it to stand upon.

And then as to the second obstacle that stands in the way of correct judgment upon live questions, the likelihood is that we shall approach them through a colored atmosphere, through an atmosphere colored by our individual temperament, our peculiar habits of thought and the opinions that we had already accumulated.

What our mind is already filled with stands in the way of our coming directly close to any new question that offers itself to us. So that to know a person is to know what his opinions will be upon vital questions submitted to him. The fault does not lie with our mental machinery as originally constituted, but with the external interferences that it has to suffer from, the distorting medium through which it is obliged to look and the load of previous opinion which it has to carry.

We must not on this account, however, conclude that truth is itself an unreal thing or an inconstant thing. The sun is still a brilliant luminary in the sky, no matter how dense the clouds that obscure its shining or how besmudged the atmosphere by which its rays are discolored.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 1, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1927
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7 1/16 Tls.	7.63
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	10.50
Peking Bar	388
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.01
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.77
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7 1/16
London	Demand	2-7 1/32
India	T.T.	194 1/2
Paris	T.T.	364 1/2
Paris	Demand	365
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62 1/4
New York	Demand	62 3/8
Hongkong	T.T.	74 1/4
Japan	T.T.	80 3/8
Batavia	T.T.	146

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8 1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 3/4
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-8 7/8
Paris	4 m-s.	381 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	64 1/4

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—	Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.09
,, ,, 1—	Marks	3.07
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.39
,, ,, 1—	Rupees	2.21
,, ,, 1—	Roubles	2.35
,, ,, 1—	Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4375
Chinese Dollars, 72.3375
On Peking, Demand, 105 3/4
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/8
On Newchwang, Demand, 82 1/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/16
On Chungking, Demand, 109
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/16
On Foochow, Demand, 95 7/8
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/16
On Swatow, Demand, 98 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 13/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86 3/8
March 1, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, Feb. 29.—Following are today's prices:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot 3s. 8 1/2d. to 3s. 8d. Paid.
April to June delivery 3s. 8 1/2d. to 3s. 8 1/4d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Very quiet.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 28:—
Spot 3s. 9d. to 3s. 8 3/4d. Paid and Sellers.
April to June delivery 3s. 9d. to 3s. 8 3/4d. Paid and Sellers.
Tendency of market: Firm.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price, standard qauility rubber, ribbed smoked sheet ..... 3s. 7 1/2 d.
Spot price, standard quality rubber, first crepe ..... 3s. 8 1/2 d.
Market is easier; small business doing.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, February 29.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries are as follows:—

Consols 2 1/2% for account. £58 1/16
T.T. on London at N. York $4.77
Bar Silver Spot ..... 26 1/32d.
Egyptian Cotton Brown.... 11.65d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton. 5.75d.
Mid-American Cotton .... 7.71d.
Plantation Rubber, March 3s. 8 1/4d. Done
Deliveries China Silk ..... 122 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk ..... 95 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk ..... 32 bales
Tone of the tea market is quiet.

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Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of February, 1916, and for 2 months ended February 29th, 1916, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:—

	February 1916	February 1915
Gross Receipts.....	$112,167.15	$101,243.33
Loss by currency depreciation..	29,89[illegible].00	26,441.65
Effective Receipts	Mex. $82,272.15	Mex. $74,801.68
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.35	27.89
Car miles run.....	271,357	249,914
Passengers carried....	4,897,821	4,830,384
	2 months ended Feb. 29th, 1916	2 months ended Feb. 29th, 1915.
Gross receipts.....	$232,190.38	$202,317.41
Loss by currency depreciation..	59,551.45	52,985.86
Effective receipts.....	Mex. $172,638.93	Mex. $149,331.55
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	27.25	28.03
Car miles run.....	563,495	516,232
Passengers carried....	10,214,550	8,877,829

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine Capital $1,200,000.
LIFE Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager.
YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Bethlehem Company Cuts Big War Melon

First Dividend To Be Paid On Common Stock $30; Total $3,500,000

New York, January 20. — The Bethlehem Steel corporation, which is said to have received orders from the Allies for ordinance and other war supplies amounting to more than $200,000,000, declared the first dividend in its history today on the common stock. The dividend amounted to $30 a share, or a total of about $3,500,000, and is payable in quarterly instalments.

Bethlehem Steel common has been for more than six months the spectacular leader of the "war brides" in the stock market, and has advanced more than twelve times its quoted value a year ago. Prior to the outbreak of the war Bethlehem Steel was almost unknown as a stock. In 1914, before the war, the common sold as low as $29.50 a share. In January, 1915, it was selling at 46¼ in October it had jumped to 600. The next month it fell to 400, and since that time has ranged between 450 and 485.

Plants Greatly Expanded

To carry out its war contracts the company had to expand its various plants by almost double, and for more than a year a large part of its earnings went toward new construction and more efficient equipment.

According to a recent unofficial report the company earned not less than 100 per cent. on the $15,000,000 of common stock during 1915.

Employes of the corporation also will share in its prosperity, a 10 per cent. increase in the wages of its unskilled labor being simultaneously announced with the dividend.

Dividend Regarded Conservative

The effect of the dividend announcement was especially marked in Wall street. The stock, which opened at 471, a decline of fourteen points, rose to 478 before the dividend had become generally known, fell back to 400, and just before the close recovered to 479, an overnight loss of six points. Dealings were small, amounting to scarcely more than 1,000 shares, aside from some odd lots.

It is probable the market will eventually construe the $30 a share dividend by Bethlehem Steel as a conservative declaration warranting purchases of the shares. The talk had been $40 a share or better.

The heavy profits are made out of the manufacture of shells, of which 2,000,000 were turned out in the last calendar year. The company has contracts for 9,000,000 shells, which will cover operations for the first nine months of the year. Based on these latter figures the estimates for 1916 are a minium of $400 a share profits.

RUBBER OUTPUT

Messrs. George McBain, general agents for the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbonwexploitatie in Langkat have received a telegram from the manager in Sumatra, stating that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of February, 1916, was 41,661 lbs.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 1, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

H. and S. Banks $800.00
Langkats Tls. 40.00
Shanghai Dock Tls. 65.00
Shanghai Tugs (Pref.) Tls. 54.00
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 18.50
New Engineering Tls. 10.50
Ewo Cotton (Pref.) Tls. 112.00
L. K. Mow Cotton Tls. 71.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 90.25
Almas Tls. 18.85
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75
Batu Anams Tls. 2.45
Batu Anams Tls. 2.47½
Bukits Tls. 7.80
Bute Tls. 2.10
Kamuntings Tls. 12.25
Repah Tls. 1.65
Repah Tls. 1.70
Semambus Tls. 2.35
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.50
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.70
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.65
Sungei Duri Tls. 16.00
Consolidated Tls. 5.40
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.80
Samagaga Tls. 1.50

Direct Business Reported

Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75
Dominions Tls. 19.50
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.45
Shangahi Malay (Pref.) Tls. 15.00
Tebongs Tls. 36.00
Butes Tls. 2.07½
Anglo French Land Tls. 105.00
Taiping Tls. 3.60
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, March 1, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Consolidateds Tls. 5.40 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.35 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.90 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.80 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.65 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 15.30 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50 cash
Consolidated Tls. 5.60 March
Tebongs Tls. 36.00 cash
Butes Tls. 2.10 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.47½ cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.65 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.35 cash
Langkats Tls. 40.00 cash
Kelantung Tls. 1.50 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.50 cash

Direct

Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.85 March
Langkats Tls. 40.00 cash
Docks Tls. 65.00 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.67½ cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.70 cash
Karans Tls. 18.50 cash
Dominions Tls. 20.50 April
Chempedaks Tls. 18.75 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 90.50 cash

SILK MEN FLOUNDER IN PROSPERITY WAVE

Makers in U. S. Perplexed By Unprecedented Demand And Dear Raw Material

New York, January 22.—The American silk manufacturer is adding his voice to the prosperity chorus. The mills of the country are now working to capacity, and some of them overtime. The drawback in the situation, silk makers, say, is the high price of raw silk and the short dye supply. But people have money to meet increased prices, and the puzzle that confronts the trade, a manufacturer said yesterday, is how to supply the great demand for fabrics. It is agreed that the call for silks is a true barometer of prosperity, for only when the people are prosperous do they run to luxuries.

One of the largest manufacturers of fine silks said ysterday that the season's output of the mills had been contracted for, and that he could have disposed of more than seven times his mills' present capacity.

As in the cotton goods trade, the silk maufacturers say business is now the best since 1907, but the dye situation is causing unassiness. So acute is it that dyers will only make contracts subject to ability to get dyes and to variations in prices they must pay.

D. G. Dery, 381 Fourth Avenue, owns seventeen silk mills, and is the largest producer of plain silk fabrics in the world. A representative of Mr. Dery yesterday corroborated the testimony of other manufacturers. "With the increased demand and the increased cost of raw material and dyeing prices were bound to go up," he said. "Goods that formerly commanded 75 cents a yard are now retailing for $1, and these that sold over the counters at $1.25 are now from $1.50 to $1.75 a yard."

The manufacturers agreed that much of the demand for silks grows out of their increased use. Silk stockings a few years ago were for the "best" dress. Today men in the trade say the silk stocking is almost universal, and silk underwear and silk shirts and shirt waists are gaining favor steadily.

One who see prospects of continuing prosperity in this increasing use of silks is Carl M. Forsch of Pelgram and Meyer, 395 Fourth Avenue, one of the country's largest manufacturers of fine silks.

"Owing to the hand-to-mouth policy of buying for the past two seasons the silk trade was one of the first to feel the change for the better," said Mr. Forsch. "Good times are shown, I think, by the fine silk market, for there must be material prosperity before there is a demand for the fine grades of any article, and this is particularly true in the silk trade.

"At the beginning of the war and for some months before there was general degression, and we felt it in the silk industry. Now that is all past. Not only has business increased, but we can see good times when we look ahead. The question is, will the manufacturer be able to meet the demands? I don't think he can. I know that we could have contracted for more than seven times the output of our mills."

Lewis Schoolhouse of Charles Schoolhouse and Son, 248 Fourth Avenue, is another optimist who foresees prosperity for the American manufacturer through 1916.

"There never was a better season than the present," said Mr. Schoolhouse, "but our situation is the same as that of others in the same line; we find it easier to sell than to deliver. There is bound to be an upward movement in prices, and within a few weeks what is called high today will be considered cheap.

"Raw silk is high and I look for it to go higher. The Italian supply is curtailed by the war, and the Japanese are holding their stocks. There is work for every silk loom in the country, but many of the best weavers have offers of so much better pay from manufactures of war materials that some looms are idle."

Conditions in the silk trade are not viewed with pleasure by F. W. Kaufmann, of Menke, Kaufmann and Co., 225 Fourth Avenue, which concern not only manufactures silk, but imports it.

"Silk now costs more to make than what we can get for it," he said, "because of the serious dye situation and a decided increase in the cost of raw silk. It is quite true that there has been an abnormal demand, but there is short production. If you buy raw silk at a low figure then you may be prosperous, but at present prices you realize less even though you increase your output.

"I can see no prosperity, even though some may, when raw material goes up 100 per cent. and the price of the finished article goes up slightly, but not in proportion to the increased cost of production. Present prices are not sufficient to meet the increased cost of manufacture.

"In the imported silk market conditions are worse because of limited labor supply and the fact that the Lyons manufacturers are short of dyes. European manufacturers have also found a new outlet for their product markets formerly controlled by Germany."

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 29.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b.	105	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	136	0	0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	33	5	0
Tinplates, I.C.W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales.....	0	27	3
Standard Tin (Cash).....	188	0	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b..	102	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	28	10	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	183	10	0

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$800 Sa.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3 S.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$417 B.
North China	Tls. 182½
Union of Canton	950
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$161 B.
Hongkong Fire	$410
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18½ Sa.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 Sa.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11½ B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.30 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old $97 S. new 93 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 64½ Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93.
Hongkong Wharf	$76.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 105 Sa.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$7½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112 Sa.
International	Tls. 71½ B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90¼ Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$140 B.
Green Island	$16.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 40 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$62½
Lane, Crawford	$99 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6.80 B.
Weeks	$18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18.85 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.90 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.45 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7.80 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.65.
Chempedak	Tls. 17½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.15 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.35 B.
Dominion	Tls. 19½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 12¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 26 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 23 B.
Karan	Tls. 18¼ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 15 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 25½ B.
Padang	Tls. 18½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 14¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 7½ S.
Repah	Tls. 1.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.45 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 24 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.72½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 3¾ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 16 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¾ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.30 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12¾ B.
Tebong	Tls. 36 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60 S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9.80 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94¼
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'nkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat;

"The output of crude oil for February 29 was 176 tons. The output for the month of February was 5,188 tons net."

PLAN TO BRING OUT NEW BRITISH LOAN

Flotation Would Be Entirely For Banks, As None Would Be Offered To Public

New York, January 30.—Plans for placing in the United States another great British loan are now being discussed by New York and London bankers, but the negotiations have not reached the stage where any positive announcement as to the amount of credit or the term of its duration can be made.

The essential difference between the Anglo-French loan and the proposed credit is that the new flotation will be essentially a banking transaction, and none of the notes will be offered to the public.

The new loan will be based on collateral consisting of gilt-edged railroad securities now being mobilized by the British Treasury, and which are being shipped in instalments to New York banking houses, who are liquidating a few of them in the stock market, but holding a majority of the consignment subject to instructions from the British Exchequer.

It is generally believed that the whole amount will be used as collateral and therefore a comparatively small proportion of the stocks and bonds gathered under the mobilization plan will be thrown on the New York market.

European Liquidation

During the month of January it is estimated that about 100,000,000 of American securities were sold in New York, both on the floor of the Stock Exchange or "over the counter," which is a term used for private transactions. The most notable transaction of the month was the purchase at private sale of a great block of New York Centrals which had been collected under the British mobilization plan.

This stock, it is understood, was bought by a group of investors, who intend to retain it permanently. The heavy sales on the Stock Exchange of other securities have had a depressing influence on the market, and this fact is said to be chiefly responsible for the proposal of the British Government to float a bank-loan, which will tie up its securities for a long period, so that they can be liquidated under more favorable terms.

More Favorable Terms

The belief is expressed that a loan of this character could be placed more advantageously than were the Anglo-French notes, which were sold on a basis of about 6 per cent. With money lending on industrials at 3 per cent. for long terms, bankers believe that a British loan based on high grade railroad stocks and bonds could be placed with the banks on a 4½ per cent. basis, particularly as the national banks alone have an excess reserve of over $900,000,000, and the indications are that there will be a steady contraction in the loan accounts of the banks during the next three months. This tendency was shown for the first time yesterday in the bank statement, when the report of the actual condition of the New York Clearing House members at the close of business showed a decrease of $6,287,000 in loans. This decrease was undoubtedly due to the heavy stock market liquidation that was in progress throughout the week.

TSAR'S ARMY INCREASED BY 5,000,000 MORE MEN

Russia Has 9,000,000 More In Reserve That She Can Call Up

New York, January 3.—Dr. Philip Newton, of Washington, who returned to New York on Saturday on the *Baltic* wearing the uniform of a Brigadier-General in the Russian Army and the Cross of St. Anne, which was bestowed upon him by the Czar, said that Russia had just drafted 5,000,000 men for war service and had 9,000,000 more in reserve to be called up. The doctor said that he went to Russia at the beginning of the war to offer his services and was attached to the 42nd Regiment of the Sixth Army and took part in the retreat from Warsaw.

"We started with 45,000 officers and men and only 3,500 survived the march. All the rest were either, killed, wounded or captured.

"The 5,000,000 troops recently drafted makes 9,000,000 Russia has put in the field, and she has an equal number of good troops in reserve. She is receiving plenty of ammunition from Britain, France, the United States and Japan.

"Russia is getting a supply of big guns from Japan, and the irony of it is that she is sending to Moscow over the trans-Siberian railway the Krupp guns that were originally shipped from Hamburg to Japan. The outlook for Russia was better when I left Petrograd three weeks ago than it has been during the war."

He said he was attached to the big military hospital at Kiev, which was equipped with 600 beds and had treated 6,000 wounded men in ten months. After spending a month with his family in Washington, Dr. Newton will return to the War Office in Petrograd for orders.

NEW U.S. ARMY BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED

House Committee Agrees to Administration Plan In Part; Federal 'State' Militia

Washington, Feburary 23.—The House Committee on Military Affairs has come to an agreement on the Army Bill, which will undoubtedly be passed by the House of Representatives.

The Bill provides for the increase of the regular army to 135,000, as asked for by the Administration, and for reserves of munitions, but substitutes the Federal payment of the State Militia corps for former Secretary of war Garrison's plan of a continental army. It also proposes enlistment for a term of seven years, of which three are to be served with the colors and four with the reserve.

The measure as it now stands is very far short of meeting the views of the leaders of the popular national defence movement, but it will probably command a large measure of support on the part of both parties in Congress.—*Mainichi-Chronicle.*

OREGON A TRAINING SHIP

Word has been received from Washington that Secretary of the Navy Daniels will place the famous battleship Oregon at the disposal of the naval militia of California, the vessel being transferred to that organization February 15.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children

Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year, thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

I. Beck, *Inc.*, Local Distributors, 9A, Hankow Road.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

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Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
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Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
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W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
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Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Halphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
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G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
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Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN.
Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital ... $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 29, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	—
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	15-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	15-16
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.50
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

Siccawei Weather Report

Feb. 29.—A large and heavy anti-cyclone is spreading over the whole of the Chinese continent. Strong N.W. monsoon blowing along the coast with the force a gale. Rather fine weather in our regions.

March 1.—Very fine weather. Hoar frost. Barometer above the average.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, March 1, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	770.06	770.78
„ „ inches	30.32	30.35
Variation in m. for 24 h	+1.16	-0.71
Variation in m. for 12 h	-0.89	-0.81
Wind: Direction	WNW	NW
Wind: Kilom per hour	21	19
Wind: Miles	13.0	11.8
Temperature: Cen	- °5	3°4
Temperature: Fahr.	31.1	38.1
Humidity: sc	89	70
Nebulosity: 0-10	0	1
Rainfall mm	—	—
Re afallinches	—	—

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For February 29th, March 1st and 2nd.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE BLACK BOX"
Showing 9th and 10th Episodes
"LOST IN LONDON"
and
"THE SHIP OF HORROR"
In Four Reels.
Patrons remember that the Great Film is nearing its climax and is consequently becoming of extraordinary interest.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War incidents.

"A LOVER OF LITTLE FEET"
A film full of live comedy.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In a Two-Act Comedy
"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"
Mabel Normand, Chas. Chaplin, Mack Sennett, and two reels of the greatest serio-comic performances on motor cycle and racing car ever screened.

The Hongkew Skating Rink

GRAND CHARITY MASQUERADE CARNIVAL
for the
WAR RELIEF FUND
On Saturday, March 4th
SKATING from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.
and
DANCING from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m.
ADMISSION $1.00
Prizes will be given for Fancy Costume (Ladies and Gentlemen), Fast Skating etc., etc., etc.
The Hongkew Skating Rink
North Szechuen Road (Ext.)
opposite road to the old
International Skating Rink
8839

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
PROGRAMME
"SINGAPORE"
Interesting
"WILD WEST LOVE"
Keystone Comedy
"IN THE LAND of DREAMS AND LOVE"
5 Parts
"CHARLIE BY THE SEA"

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

Grand Variety Entertainment

Benefit performance for the famous Spanish Dancers,
Merry and Montes
AT THE
LYCEUM THEATRE
at 9.15 p.m.
Friday, 10th March, 1916.
Assisted by
Mrs. W. J. ISENMAN, Mrs. STEPHEN, Mrs. THORESEN, Mr. D. J. DONNE, Mr. G. B. STORMES and many others.

Songs, Dances, Sketches, Bull Fight, etc.

Booking at Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Usual prices.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

TONIGHT TONIGHT
New Programme

1.— *"THREE FRIENDS"* *An Interesting Comedy.*
2.— *"A BURNING TRAIN"* *1st Part* *A very thrilling Italian Drama.*
3.— *"A BURNING TRAIN"* *2nd Part* *A very thrilling Italian Drama.*
INTERVAL
4.— **"THE BLACK BOX"** *5th Episode. 1st Part.*
5.— *"THE BLACK BOX"* *5th Episode, 2nd Part.*
6.— *"A GAME OF POKER"* *Mirth Provoking Keystone Comedy*

This Theatre is built on the most Sanitary principle, the Comfort and Health of our Patrons being one of our desiderata.

DRESS CIRCLE 30 Cts. Only

For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th February and 1st and 2nd March

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 29th Feb. and 1st and 2nd March

All Comedy Pictures
"HIS PHANTOM FRIEND"
3 Parts
"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"
Featuring
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
MABEL NORMAND
"THE PRIDE OF THE FORCE"
and
"BILL'S JOB"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 4	..	New York	City of Baroda	Jap.	Mason	M.B.K.
.. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Hazel Dollar	Br.	Ridley	R. DollarCo
.. 9	P.M.	Tacoma	Canada Maru	Jap.	Hori	A. T Co.
.. 12	5 30*	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
.. 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
.. 20	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shisobe	N. Y. K.
.. 24	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
.. 9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
.. 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Rent	A. T. Co.
.. 17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
.. 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 6	P.M	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
June 24	P.M	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 26	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 2	9 00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P & O
.. 3	P.M.	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R V F
.. 7	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	Yanhara	N. Y. K.
.. 17	P.M	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co
.. 19	9.00*	Kobe Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
.. 24	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	E'press ofRussia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 4	9.00	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
.. 5	10.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
.. 5		Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
.. 8	..	London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
.. 15		Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eumaeus	Br.	Partens	B. & S.
.. 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Dodd	B. & S.
.. 19	10.00*	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
.. 29	A.M.	Colombo	Novara	Br.	Heslington	P. & O.
.. 23	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
.. 29	A.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.
Apr 2	..	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
.. 3	..	Bombay	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
.. 17	..	Bombay	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 2	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
.. 2	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow H'kong,	Feiching	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
.. 4	11.00*	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
.. 5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
.. 6	10.00*	Wuhu, Canton	Tientsin	Br.	Cogan	B. & S.
.. 7	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 7	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
Apr 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 2	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
.. 3	P.M.	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R. V. F.
.. 4	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
.. 4	...	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yobiko	S. M. R.
.. 4	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Vestfold	Nor.	Oestelsen	K. M. A.
.. 4	D.L.	Tientsin	Proteus	Br.	Larsen	K. M. A.
.. 5	D.L.	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Lienshing	Br.	Carle	J. M & Co.
.. 7	1.00	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
.. 7		Tientsin	Anping Maru	Jap.	Maira	N. K. K.
.. 9	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 2	M.N	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
.. 2	M.N		Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
.. 2	M.N	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 3	M.N	do	Kiwo	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
.. 3	M.N	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
.. 3	M.N	do	Tachang Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
.. 4	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
.. 4	M.N	do	Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
.. 5	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	McIlwain	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 6	M.N	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
.. 6	M.N	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
.. 6	M.N	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
.. 7	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap	Yasaki	N. K. K.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
.. 7	M.N	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S
.. 9	M.N	do	Tales Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W
Mar 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao	N.S.C.W.
Mar 1	Hongkong	Glenstrae	3054	Br.	Roger	Glen Line	
Mar 1	Hongkong	Feiching	1980	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 1	Hankow	Sanping	981	Chi.	Henderson	B. & S	
Mar 1	Swatow	Wuhu	1227	Br.	Howard	B. & S.	W T W
Mar 1	V'divostock	Simbirsk	1356	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F	9 P
Mar 1	Hankow	Luenho	1206	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co	4 H W
Mar 1	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Takeshita	N Y K	N.Y.K.W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 1	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	1963	Br.	Meyrick	J. M. & Co.
.. 1	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
.. 1	Hankow, etc.,	Poyang	1892	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
.. 1	Amoy, Swatow.	Tamsui	919	Br.	Cowan	B & S
.. 1	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchi	1885	Chi.	Wilke	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 2	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 1	Foochow	Hsinyu	1027	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 1	Hankow, etc.,	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Tazano	N.K.K.
.. 1	Japan	Kitano Maru	5282	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
.. 1	Moji	St. Albans	2538	Br.	Pilcher	G. L Co.
.. 1	Japan	Matsuyama M.	1920	Jap.	Yui	J. M. & Co
.. 1	Japan	Miyazaki Maru	5280	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
.. 1	Hankow	Chienchang	839	Chi.	Kyle	Fukien Co
.. 1	Japan	Amazone	2959	Fr.	Lafont	M. M.
.. 1	Seattle	Tenyo Maru	2603	Jap.	Kitaoka	A. T. & Co.
.. 1	Liverpool	Pingsuey	4650	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
.. 1	Wuhu	Wenchow	560	Br.	Purslow	B. & S.
.. 1	Chinwangtao	Chichibu Maru	1164	Jap.	Masuda	M.B.K
.. 1	Japan	Rokkosan Maru	1'48	Jap.	Mayetomi	M. B. K.
.. 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
.. 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 1	Hankow, etc.,	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K
.. 1	Hankow, etc.,	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	Ningshao
.. 1	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
.. 1	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Helenus	Feb. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Kioto	Dec. 14
Knight Companion	Feb. 21
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Cordillere	Feb. 2
Porthos	Jan. 26
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24
Namur**	Feb. 20
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 12
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Javary	Jan. 25
Kamokura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Monteagle	Feb. 19
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
St. Patrick	Feb. 27
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Feb. 18
Panama	Dec. 16
Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Sequoya	Feb. 13
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 7
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Mar. 31
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Iyo Maru		Mar. 3
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar. 6
Machaon	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Mar. 5
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Neleus	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Nagoya**	Feb. 19	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Novara**	Jan. 22	Mar. 3
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
Perseus	Jan. 4	Mar. 5
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 10
Teiresias	Jan. 15	Mar. 16
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 15

FROM CALCUTTA

Itola	Mar. 16

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 22
Empress of Japan		Apr. 7
Empress of Russia		Mar. 25
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Sado Maru	Feb. 22	Mar. 21
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2

FROM NEW YORK

City of Agra	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 20
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 5
Grena	Nov. 24	Mar. 5
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Mar. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Mar. 14
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Mar. 5
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Mar. 20

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Jan. 30	Mar. 25
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 3
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Polynesien	Feb. 9	Mar. 9

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Mar. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Apr. 13	Mar. 10
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Manila Maru	Feb. 17	Mar. 12
Tacoma Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 14
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 16

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, March 2, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kianghsin, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachang Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, March 3, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.— The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on March 4 at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 10 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Swatow for Amoy and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Tuesday, and on account of bad weather, may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 8 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, March 4.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Swatow for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Fooksang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara with the London mail of January 27, left Hongkong on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai tomorrow morning, Mar. 3. She brings 3,253 bales of Bombay yarn, and 3,259 bales of Bombay cotton.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Vestfold (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Proteus (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong for Tientsin on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Foochow tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Yokohama Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf today about noon. This steamer will be despatched for Hongkong on Saturday, March 4.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk from Vladivostock:—Mr. Pliaskin. From Nagasaki:—Mr. Barow de Carteer, Mr. Olesea, Mr. Bullort, Mr. Jamieson, H. Rebhan, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cooper, Mr. R. H. Gauther, Mr. J. Oesterblom, Miss Edith Tyke, Mr. Robert Lang, Mr. J. B. V. Grison, Mr. A. Topalian, Miss S. H. Most, Mr. and Mrs. Rondon, Mr. F. Gregory, Mrs. Thomas Freeman, Miss F. Shainin, Miss L. Controvitch, Mr. Geo. A. Hudson, Mr. K. Tekuya.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Miss Mancell, and Mr. J. G. Hampan.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Arthur, Mr. Wong, and 4 Sisters of Charity.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Feiching for Amoy:—Mr. and Mrs. Petigura, Mr. and Mrs. Olia, Messrs. Martain and P. N. Karanjia. For Swatow:—Miss W. Egis.

Per s.s. Ngankin for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Dowie, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mortimer and child.

Per s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. and Miss Szigetvary. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. M. Forham and child, Messrs. V. Sorby and J. A. Smith. For Chefoo:—Mrs. Price, and Mr. R. Kanihara.

Per s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and child, Mr. L. Pontalis, Revs. C. E. Lobenstine and Cheng Ching-lee. For Canton:—Rev. Hopkins Rees.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 p	Feb. 28	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
S N R	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
YTPDW	Feb 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
1 s	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P&OBI	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 1
Feb 19	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M S.N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	9988	Aus	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Feb 19	Japan	City of Baroda	3805	Jap.	Mason	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Richmers	2657	Ger.	Voerbeak	H. D. & Co.	B XIII
Feb 28	Hongkong	Dentigh Hall	3211	Br.	Hay	M. B. K.	PWE
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	18	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Feb 17	Dalny	Hazel Dollar	2804	Br.	Ridley	R. D. Co.	10 p
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	608	Br.	Watson	Moller & Co	U N A W
Jan 3	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi	Hong	Moller & Co	M.B.K.W
Feb 23	Chwangtao	Kwangping	1285	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Feb 18	Japan	Kasuga Maru	2868	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.	W W
Feb 29	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S.N Co.	K.L.Y.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	682	Ger	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Feb 16	Hankow	Melan	461	Am.	Augustad	S. O. Co.	OCW
Jan 18	Dairy	Ninja Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	Suzuki	Int D W
Feb 6	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N Co	N.S.C.W
Feb 25	Hongkong	Nankin	4251	Br.	Manley	P &O SN Co	P W E
Feb 27	London	Nore	6696	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.	P W E
Feb 28	Hankow	Ngankin	1467	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.	C N C W
Jan 31	Dalny	Otowa Maru	877	Jap	Hyodo	N K K	O W S B
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan	Peterson	G. N. T. Co	8 p.
Feb 22	Wenchow	Poochi	3867	Chi.	Jansen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 27	Japan	Port of Tatsu	6118	Br.	Braithwaite	B. & S.	P W E
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	840	Ger.	Artelt	H. A. L.	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	8446	Aus	Martinolis	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Feb 25	Hongkong	Seward	744	Am.	Ewert	Dodwell	O D W
Feb 28	Japan	Sakai Maru	169	Jap.	Kato	M. B. Co.	M.B.K.W.
Feb 28	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1685	Br.	Williams	B. & S.	W W
Feb 27	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap	Matsumoto	N. K. K.	L P D U W
Feb 28	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.	C N W
Feb 28	Chwangtao	Tyser	1492	Nor.	Casturin	K M A	K.L.Y.W
Feb 28	Dalny	Tsingtao Maru	1607	Jap.	Yamada	S. S.	C E R W C
Feb 17	Hongkong	Yushun	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N Co	K.L.Y.W

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nore will leave the Customs jetty at 8.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia	..	Mch. 24
Empress of Japan	....	Apr. 7
Empress of Asia	....	,, 21
Monteagle	.....	,, 28
Empress of Russia	..	May 19
Empress of Japan	....	June 3
Empress of Asia	....	,, 16
Monteagle	.....	July 1
Empress of Russia	..	,, 14
Empress of Japan	....	July 29
Empress of Asia	....	Aug. 11

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Mar. 17
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Apr. 11
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	May 6
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	June 3
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	June 23
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Aug. 18
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Sept. 8

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	Mar. 7
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	Apr. 28
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	May 23
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	July. 11
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	Aug. 8
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Feb 27
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Mar. 23
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	July 2
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Sept. 16

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
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-:- In the Courts -:-

Alleged Enemy Trading

The enemy trading case against the Yangtsze Insurance Association was resumed in the British Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. W. King, magistrate. The case was not finished and the hearing will be resumed this afternoon. Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the Crown and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendants.

Mr. Macleod said the charge against the defendant company was for insuring goods of the enemy liable to capture. Since the last proceedings and during the adjournment of about two weeks the defendants had made inquiries which they considered necessary in Hankow with a view to supplying themselves with the information necessary to assist his Worship and had made use of the time also to obtain as much information as possible on the other transactions referred to in the other authorities.

As he anticipated the adjournment was not by any means too long and only very recently the reports from Hankow were received. From the evidence before the Court it appeared that the defendants insured certain goods which so far as the evidence went appeared to have been the property of Messrs. Carlowitz and Co., that they insured goods against war risks on a voyage from Hankow to New York while carried in two British ships.

He might say at once that the material he had been able to obtain did not enable him to add, so far as this transaction was concerned, anything useful or, indeed anything substantial at all on the advance offered with regard to this particular transaction. He was unable to assist his Worship with any further evidence as to the ownership of the goods. They had evidence that Carlowitz and Co. appeared to have been the shippers, and Mr. Rayner had given a certain amount of information which might be useful.

His Worship would appreciate that it was not easy at the present time to obtain further evidence in connection with the business done by German firms. There was the additional difficulty that the information had to be sought at some distance from Shanghai. The prosecution involved, if he might say so, three very startling propositions.

First, it would appear that if these goods had been carried on American ships, in neutral ships, there would have been no offence. He might shortly explain what he meant by saying that, ever since the Declaration of Paris, 1856, a neutral flag protected enemy goods on board unless they were contraband. If they were contraband, whether absolute or conditional, it was essential that their destination should be a hostile port, and in the case of conditional contraband a hostile Government.

Either fact must be proved before the goods could be shown liable to confiscation. He said therefore that had the ships been neutral there would clearly have been no offence. There was the second startling proposition that it was an offence to insure these goods carried on British steamers notwithstanding the fact that the British steamers were at that time allowed to carry the goods.

Thirdly, and perhaps the most extraordinary result of all three, any insurance company in England could have insured these goods against war risks on these steamers and when he said any insurance company in England it seemed to him it was impossible to exclude from that class the defendant company's London office itself. He would deal with these later and show that he had not in the slightest degree over-stated the result of the case put forward by the Crown.

On the face of it, the mere statement of these three propositions would appear to be sufficient answer to the charge, but it was necessary for him to go somewhat further. Ordinarily he might now proceed to address his Worship with the object of explaining as a mere matter of law that what defendants did was not an offence against these or any other regulations or against the Common Law of England and ordinarily he would so proceed, but his friend, Counsel for the Crown, had introduced into this case evidence of other matters.

He thought it would appear quite plain that there must have been ignorance on the part of his friend of a number of facts which, if he had known them, would have prevented him introducing all this evidence he had referred to. He thought his friend must have been ignorant of matters of which he might have been informed if others, concerned in and responsible for this prosecution, had informed him of those facts.

It seemed to him, moreover, that many of the matters laid before his Worship with regard to the letters written were really entirely irrelevant to the charge—some of them completely so, and others could only be relevant to establish, to show, what was generally called a mens rea on the part of the defendants. Now it was a well understood rule that evidence as to intention, motive, or object in such matters was not given until the offence or unless the offence could be clearly established. He was sorry to say, but it was his duty on behalf of his clients to say that had not been followed in this case.

He had too great a respect for the Crown, on whose behalf this prosecution was conducted, and for his friend to suggest that there had been anything in the nature of a deliberate attempt to prejudice the defendants. It was not his object to suggest anything of that kind. It was his duty however on behalf of the company to make quite plain what they did and why they did it. There had been in the course of the prosecution a suggestion of concealment, concealment that the company had done something wrong and something which they knew was wrong.

Before dealing with the legal question it seemed to him he must deal with these matters and explain fully that there had been nothing whatever of the kind. The prosecution seemed to him to be founded—and he said this merely as a fact without any ulterior object—on suspicion and confusion, which were so blended, so intermingled, and so dependent on each other that it was impossible to disentangle one from the other, and they must be dealt with together.

The date of the transaction complained of had been somewhat blurred. Further the fact was introduced, which had nothing to do with the charge, regarding the appointment of Messrs. Telge and Schroeter, a German firm in Hankow, to be the agents of the company. That appointment was made before the war began—in fact, on July 14th, 1914.

Evidence had been given that it was confirmed by the directors as late as October 12th of the same year, that was to say, two months or more after war had been declared. Now if there was any importance in this appointment at all it was an important fact that it was confirmed not on 12th October but on the same day it was made.

A circular was sent round to the directors by the secretary and the appointment was confirmed that day. It appeared in the minutes of October 12th as a mere matter of record made at the first meeting of the directors subsequent to the appointment in July.

His Worship would realise that insurance men were very busy and the fact that the whole staff of the company was very much engaged. It was the time of the year when people left Shanghai, and these facts, apart from any others, were sufficient to explain why it was that there was no meeting of the directors until October. In addition to this, reference was made to the open policy issued by defendants to Telge and Schroeter on July 31st, 1914, again—be it observed—before the war broke out.

There seemed to be no reason why they should not have done this nor any reason why it should have been introduced by the Crown. In fact the majority of the letters read, or those relied on to show apparent concealment, were written in the early months of the war.

At the present time, it must, no doubt, strike anyone as peculiar that a company in the position of the defendant company should have German agents and be doing business with German companies, but at that time those were not the views held, not only by business men here but by the British authorities in England. Our knowledge then of German ways was not so complete as now. We had not got reliable reports of their behavior in Belgium and France.

The Lusitania had not been sunk, and so forth. The attitude of British subjects, and others all over the world, was very different from what it was now. There was no prohibition of dealings with Germans in China until June 1915.

So much was this the case, that they found the Attorney General of H. M. Government, when introducing the Trading with the Enemy Bill in 1914, in the House of Commons—he actually did so on September 10, 1914—setting forth a very different view to that which was apparently taken by his friend and by the British authorities in Shanghai. It may very well be that the views of the Attorney General then were unsound. But that was not the point. He expressed the views of H. M. Government and it was important to remember that he was the legal adviser of the Government.

In introducing the bill, he referred especially to the fact that trading with branches of the enemy in neutral countries was not to be prohibited and he actually said that so long as the branch was, for example, in China, the advantage accruing to British trade by allowing ordinary dealings to continue would be infinitely greater than any advantage which would accrue from the stopping of such trade. That was in September, 1914.

Then, in March, 1915, the President of the Board of Trade, also in the House of Commons, on a question being asked as to whether it would not be possible to put Germans in China on the same footing as Germans in Germany, said that there were great difficulties about doing such a thing and that in his opinion Germans in China could not be treated as if living in Germany.

Mr. McKean at this stage brought up the point that under the Summary Jurisdiction Act these proceedings should have been started within six months of the alleged offence.

Mr. Macleod—I have no desire whatever that the proceedings should be quashed on such a technicality. I have to say something with regard to the lapse of time but I have no desire to escape on that point.

Mr. Macleod then continued that he need scarcely say that it was defendants' case and he thought it would appear clear that there was no concealment of any kind. Counsel then dealt with three points raised by Mr. MacKean—the Reiber mortgage, the open policy to Telge and Schroeter, and the Christian Bors case. With regard to the first of these it had, he said, nothing to do with the case. It was referred to as showing the precautions defendants were taking in the autumn of 1914.

Reference was also made to the fact that legal advice was taken and that there were no enemy regulations in force at the time prohibiting this transaction. What really took place was that defendants had lent money to Reiber on land security. They agreed to advance a further sum with which he was to build a house on the land, and the land and house were to form security for the original loan and the further advance.

Obviously, building on the land would improve the security and it was to the interests of defendants that the building should be erected. What the defendant company did actually was to make the advance and at the time it was made the interest of Reiber in the transaction was transferred to Vida, a neutral.

He did not know why this matter was dragged into the case but he wanted to point out that at that time there was a certain amount of doubt particularly in Shanghai, as to whether contracts between British and German subjects were good—would be held valid or considered as void. Counsel would have occasion to refer to the view of the Consul General himself on the point, but, in addition to the point of view of English law, defendants had also to consider the possible view of German law.

Also, the defendants were naturally interested and concerned that the interest payable by the mortgagor should be paid and that they should be in a position to enforce payment. Here again German law and procedure entered into the question.

Consequently, the company put themselves in a safe and satisfactory position after taking legal advice, Mr. Reiber transferring his interest in the land to a neutral and the further advance being then made.

After referring to the Telge and Schroeter policy and the Christian Bors cases, Mr. Macleod said that what defendants were doing was known to the Consul-General or at any rate to the accredited members of his staff.

Mr. McKean had spoken of what he termed "a peculiar attitude," that defendants had written differently to different agents on the same date. That was not so. They did not write differently on different dates; but the secretary did change his views and it was important to recognise that his changing of views was in every case due to the expressions of opinion by the Consul-General or by the Vice-Consul in charge of the Shipping Office at Shanghai.

So far from there being anything in the nature of concealment—concealment, he meant, towards H. M. Consul-General and his staff—the reverse was entirely the case. What Mr. Jackson was doing he actually discussed with Mr. Blunt and explained his reasons for his actions.

Mr. Macleod then dealt with the circumstances regarding the search warrant, its issue, and execution, and certain correspondence which passed between defendants and the Consul General at the time. The complaint, according to the search warrant, was made by the Consul General on the ground that he had reasonable cause to suspect and did suspect that the defendants had books and documents at the office in respect of which an offence had been committed contrary to the Provisions of Regulation 2 of the Trading with the Enemy Regulations 1915."

Ia was known to the Consul General, said Counsel, that the Yangtsze Insurance Association was insuring goods of Germans being carried on British ships. He (H. M. Consul-General) actually sent Mr. Blunt to the Company's office requesting the secretary to discontinue the practice and the matter was discussed between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Blunt, Mr. Jackson pointing out that the goods he was insuring were being carried on British steamers and so long as British steamers were allowed to carry the goods it seemed to him he must be allowed to insure them.

Mr. Blunt then stated that this argument appeared to be a good one and said he would mention it to the Consul-General. Nothing further was heard and no suggestion was made at the time that the company was doing anything which was forbidden.

Noted British Poet Back to Early Scenes

John Masefield

New York, Jan. 20.—John Masefield, noted British poet, who started life as sailor and bartender, and became a poet and playwright, is here for a lecture tour in New England and the Middle West. He returned only recently from Gallipoli, where he went with the British forces as a Red Cross agent, having raised money to fit out a picket boat and barge, used for the conveyance of wounded soldiers and sailors.

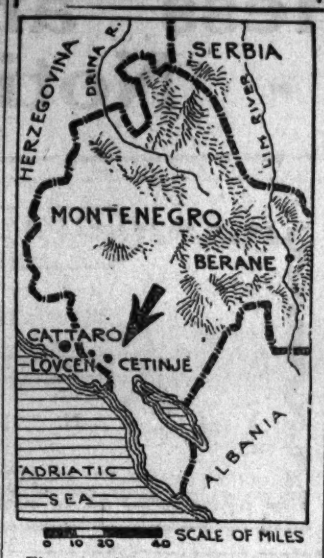
In 1912 his poem "The Everlasting Mercy" won for him the Edmond de Polignac prize of $500 from the Royal Society of Literature for the best work of pure literature of the year.

In 1913 his tragedy "Nan" excited wide attention here when it was played in the Hudson Theater, at the Actors' Fund benefit. All his work is marked by terse, vigorous English, and some of it is derived from personal experiences, notably his descriptions of voyages before the mast and of the rough side of life.

The last time he visited this city was twenty-one years ago, when at sixteen, he had just finished a voyage of two years and was hunting for a job on shore. All he could get was a place as "handy man" in a little hotel in Greenwich Village, where his duties were to wash glasses, "bounce" undesirable guests and act as bell boy. That life gave him material for his pen in later years, though he held the job only about six weeks, changing then in a carpet factory in Yonkers.

At his hotel he said he could not remember the exact location of the Greenwich Village hotel, but it was not far from Jefferson Market, and he expects to look it up while in the city.

Teuton Steam Roller



The map shows Lovcen, the mountain which dominates the Austrian naval base at Cattaro, on the Adriatic, which has been captured by the Austrians. It is but six and a half miles west of Cettinje, the Montenegrin capital.

News Brevities

Jades will be the subject of a paper to be read by Mrs. C. D. MacGrath before the meeting of the American Woman's Club at the Palace Hotel next Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. MacGrath has made a special study of jades. Tea hostesses for the afternoon will be Mrs. H. H. Arnold and Mrs. Arthur Hykes.

* * *

A Tsingtau message says that the total number of Japanese living in Tsingtau has now reached 15,000 Practically the whole of the Chinese inhabitants who were living there during the German regime, but took refuge in other parts during the recent investment have now come back.

* * *

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, has retired from the firm of Spunt and Rosenfeld, his interest having been acquired by the remaining partners, Messrs. Jacob Spunt and Maurice Simmons. Mr. Reuben Spunt has been admitted into partnership.

* * *

Armed robbers are still at work in the Settlement. At 7 o'clock last night, seven men armed with revolvers entered a Chinese house at 563, Woosung Road. They held up the occupants and escaped with money and jewelry worth $400. No shots were fired and, as usual, the victims took their time about raising an alarm.

NEW JAPANESE CONSULATES

The Shanghai Nippo reports that the new Japanese Consulates at Chifeng, Tsengchiatung, Nungan, Hailung, Taolu and Tunghua in Manchuria and Mongolia will be opened on June 1.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
				Peking-Mukden Line		
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18 27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	484	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12 40		2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.06	13.06			dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15 12	19.38		149	dep. Tochow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu dep.	6.30	9.0[illegible]
			221			
7						8
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Taianfu dep	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		378	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55			dep. Lincheng dep.	22.[illegible]	10.02
17.46	9.03			arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
			421			
9						10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18			arr. Pengpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.23		523	dep. Pengpu arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		601	dep. Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		6 2	arr. Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
				dep. Nanking Ferry Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00		0	dep. Nanking Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00		198	arr. Shanghai Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin. November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46			7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40			9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... arr.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.47	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48		9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Hsu ... dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00		9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40		Kon Shang Hsu ... dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.36	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
dep.	9.50		11.44		2.46	5.50		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.50		3.37	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.57	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.19			
dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	9.02	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.23	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	2.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry .. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.09	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.46	4.09		8.09	1.39
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			1.50
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	6.04			5.24
dep.	12.57	7.25	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.01
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.58	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.	MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.29
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 38	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.59

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

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Replies must be called for

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Superior Household Furniture and Effects

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A trial will convince,

'Phone 4740 for your requirements

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ANY INFORMATION as to the present whereabouts of *Frans Peeson* (Swedish) will be greatly appreciated by his aunt in California. Address to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.

8888-M-5

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8884

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Decorators, And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt attention.

P375, Nanking Road
(Corner of Yunnan Road)
Telephone No. 4470

8733

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

AT HOME

Messrs.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

will be At Home to their friends at

73, SZECHUEN ROAD,

Saturday, March 4th,

from 11.00 a.m. until 1.00 p.m.

The London Assurance Corporation

WE have this day been appointed Agents for the above Corporation and are prepared to accept fire risks at current rates.

SIMON LEVY & CO.,
4, Jinkee Road.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1916.

8913

Important Notice

We now carry a full range of Sheeting, Tabling, Napkins in Irish Linen or Cotton, By the yard or ready made;

Also

Honeycomb Quilts,
Marcella Bedspreads,
Pique Counterpanes,
Pillow Linen or Cotton;
and
Bath Mats, Bath Gowns,
Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Huck and Glass Towels.

We retail at wholesale prices.

H. G. HILL & Co.
Tel. No. 2240.
129, North Soochow Road, near General Hospital.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

Just Received

FERRO-PRUSSIATE Papers
FERRO-GALLIC Papers
TRACING CLOTH & Papers
MOUNTED DRAWING Papers
SECTIONAL Papers
and PROFILE papers

Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,
'Phone No. 805.

Swedish-East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Good News

No reason to worry about starting and lighting this winter. Willard Service eliminates worry on your part. Put it up to us.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.

HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods
Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private.

Broadway
(Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.)

Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

Nine Bargains !!!

Three carriage horses, three ponies (2 carriage, 1 riding) and three carriages (brougham, victoria and business trap), all in good condition, for sale, owner having bought automobile. Will sell together or separately, at reasonable prices. Inspection can be arranged. Reply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

8896

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING
A. B. C. CODE 5TH EDITION

NOTICE TO BUYERS:

We can supply you with:

MUSK
RHUBARB.
CANTHARIDES.
CROTON
WOOD-OIL.
NUTGALLS.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

BANK ORDER LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that Bank Order No. 1213 for Tls. 1805, due on the 7th day of the 2nd moon (March 10, 1916), issued by the Cheang Sheng Bank (長盛莊), has been lost in a tram-car at 2 p.m. on the 26th of the 1st moon. The public is warned against negotiating the said order, which is now declared null and void by the issuing bank. The matter has been reported to the Mixed Court.

CHEANG YUEN-TAI
祥元張號

8912

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Wanted—Antimony Ore

H. G. WALKER,
Mining Engineer,
1a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.
Exporter & Importer of
ORES, METALS, MINERALS and Industrial Chemicals.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned Jacob Spunt and Maurice Simmons have this day acquired the interest of Albert Bernard Rosenfeld, who retires therefrom, in the firm of "Spunt & Rosenfeld" and that the business will be carried on as usual at the same place of business No. 44 Szechuen Road, Shanghai and also at Tientsin, Hankow, and Chekiachoang and elsewhere.

JACOB SPUNT,
MAURICE SIMMONS.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1916.

8911

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I have this day retired from the firm of "Spunt & Rosenfeld" and that all my interest therein has been acquired by the remaining partners, Jacob Spunt and Maurice Simmons.

A. B. ROSENFELD,

Shanghai, March 1st, 1916.

8911

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, carrying on business under the style or firm of "Spunt & Rosenfeld," have this day admitted into partnership Reuben Spunt of Shanghai, and that our business will in future or until further notice be carried on under the same style of "Spunt & Rosenfeld" at the same business address, No. 44, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SPUNT & ROSENFELD.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1916.

8911

POSITION WANTED

TYPIST: a well-educated Chinese seeks a situation as typist or clerical assistant. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

8885-M-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED; office assistant, must have knowledge of stenography and be good typist. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

8917-M-4

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1883

Company Advertises For One-Legged Men

Catasauqua, Pa., January 20.—The most unique advertisement ever seen in the papers of the Lehigh Valley was one by the Bryden Horse Shoe Works, of Catasauqua, for one-legged men. Labor is scarce, and the Bryden plant has a machine where cripples can earn just as much stamping out the shoes as men who are entirely able-bodied. The advertisement contained a clause that applicants, who can earn from $5 a day and upward, must present certificates that they are nondrinkers.

The Bryden plant, which made all the horse shoes for the British army during the Boer war, has been very busy during the last year making horse shoes for the allies, and is at present turning out vast quantities for the Russian cavalry.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HARD working young man, with seven years' experience in Customs and general office work, seeks position. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

A HARD working young man (23), has had 6 years' experience as general office assistant, with references, and could furnish recommendation, seeks position. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED by a well-educated Chinese, with experience in import, export, insurance, typewriting, and general office work. Please apply to Box No. 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

8880-M-2

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese gentleman, with experience as store-keeper, godown-keeper or time-keeper. Please apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. houses containing four rooms. Monthly rental $27. Apply to No. 26, East Yuhang Road.

8882-M-5

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by responsible people, furnished house for six months or longer. Must have four bedrooms and tennis court. Will also take over motor-car. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

8916--M-4

WANTED, small residential flat, Central. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

8881-M-5

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, rooms for offices or showrooms, in immediate neighbourhood of Avenue Edward VII and the Bund. Moderate terms. Apply to Markt & Co., Shanghai, Ltd., 89-91, Rue Montauban.

8853

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS WITH BOARD
BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
8251 Telephone 3482

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8901-M-5

TO LET, 28, Carter Road, one large bed-sitting-room, with bathroom attached, hot water, etc. Full board.

8838

LARGE Cosy room, Suitable for married Couple, also single room for bachelor. Superior home, 6, Quinsan Gardens.

8874-M-3

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8857

TO LET, in private German family, well-furnished room with bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.

8850-M-3

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE DANCING lessons given by experienced teacher. Terms $2 per lesson. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

8881-M-5

DANCING

PRIVATE LESSONS given in latest ballroom dances and variations by experienced teacher. Select evening classes. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

8915

DANCING. Private lessons given in all the latest ball-room dances, including Fox Trot. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

8758

Exchange and Mart

BUSINESS FOR SALE. A well-established business for sale, on account of owner's illness. Suitable for either man or lady. Full particulars will be available on application to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

8914

LIGHT MONOCAR, perfect running order, for sale. Inspection on application. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

8895-M-5

FOR SALE, a set of new table knives, consisting of two pairs carvers, one bread knife, one steel, six large knives, two dozen small knives, best quality Sheffield steel blades, Louis pattern, handles guaranteed quadruple-plated. Made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Regent Street, London. Price Tls. 45. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

8899-M-3

FOR SALE, a new single-barrelled, 12-bore, hammerless, ejector gun, made by J. Stephens Arms Co. Price Tls. 25. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

8899-M-3

WANTED, a set of second-hand golf clubs, with bag. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

8900-M-2

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow.

8886

WANTED, an American safe, with combination; weight about 700 lbs. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

8900-M-2

FOR SALE, a dark-blue, boat-shaped perambulator, in excellent condition, cost $75. Owner asks $50. Please apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.

8851-M-3

LANDAULETTE DARRACQ 4-cyl., for sale, nearly new; price moderate. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

8887

MAXWELL CAR, 2-cyl., 2-seater, just repainted, in excellent condition. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

8887